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CRIMEAN MEETINGS REAFFIRM CALL FOR DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD032138 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Yuriy Yakovlev Commentary]

[Text] Last week in the Crimea, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev met with the Czechoslovak leader Gustav Husak and Polish leader Edward Gierek. Earlier President Brezhnev had had a meeting with the Hungarian leader Janos Kadar. Here is an analysis prepared by Yuriy Yakovlev:

The Crimea meetings are a major factor for coordinating economic cooperation among socialist countries and outlining their foreign policy. This time economic targets have been reviewed. The point is that 1981 is the first year of economic development plans covering a period of 5 years. The socialist countries are coordinating their national plans. They are concluding agreements on joint projects and production cooperation, and this will promote a further dynamic growth of their economies and living standards. This point has been emphasized during the latest meetings in the Crimea.

On foreign policy issues the socialist countries have stressed once again they are determined to press for relaxed tensions and this is doubly important, taking into consideration the present strained situation in the world. There is a tested remedy on hand--that is to continue the political dialogue and contacts among countries having different social systems. This is proven by the recent Soviet-French and Soviet-West German summits. The forthcoming Madrid meeting in November involving representatives of the countries that took part in the European security conference in Helsinki in 1975 is destined to foster peaceful cooperation and peaceful coexistence. It would gain in significance if it decides to convoke a conference of military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. This common stand, shared by the socialist community countries, has been reaffirmed in the Crimea.

The leaders of the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland made a particular stress on the importance of relaxation in the military field. It is essential to hold the rampant nuclear buildup advocated by the bellicose circles of the West who are after a new round in the arms race. They are eager to upset the present equilibrium of military strength in Europe in their favor. However, such attempts are futile. They can only aggravate the international situation far more, the participants in the Crimea meeting have emphasized.

In their opinion the latest Soviet proposals open up real possibilities for improving the world situation, specifically the proposal to start talks on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe in conjunction with American forward-based delivery systems. The leaders of the socialist countries have repledged their support for the Afghan people safeguarding the cause of the April revolution. They stress their readiness to promote a political settlement of the Afghan issue on the basis of proposals made by the Afghan Government. The socialist community is firmly behind the Palestinian people and its struggle for their national rights. It is a well-known fact that the Palestine problem is the core of a fair Middle East settlement. It is this kind of settlement that has been authoritatively demanded at the United Nations.

The participants in the Crimea meetings have underscored the growing importance of communist solidarity in the struggle for peace and social progress.

TOKYO DECLARATION ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS CITED

LD032206 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Tokyo, 3 August, TASS--"We express deep concern over the heightening of international tensions caused by the unremitting nuclear and conventional arms race which is conducted despite the calls of peoples for the establishment of peace and security. We declare that averting nuclear war, liquidation of nuclear weapons and ending of the arms race is the most important task facing mankind", says a declaration that was adopted here today. Its adoption concluded the part of the international conference for banning nuclear weapons that was held in Tokyo.

In that declaration, some 400 delegates of the conference, among them more than 100 representatives of 25 countries, as well as of twelve international organizations, made a call in that declaration for taking concrete steps aimed at nuclear disarmament, at general and complete disarmament and establishment of durable peace. They proclaimed the resolve to urge the governments of all countries to assist the creation and widening of the nuclear-free zones in the Pacific and Indian oceans, in Europe and other areas. The participants in the forum declared for immediate adoption of measures to conclude an international agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. The declaration emphasizes the need to widen the struggle for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and banning of its tests. The document calls for preventing the repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Japanese cities that were subjected to U.S. atomic bombings 35 years ago.

The delegates of the conference met with applause the messages of a number of socialist countries, as well as the Disarmament Committee which called for putting an end to nuclear arms race and for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear disaster.

An important place in the work of the forum was assumed by the discussion of the question connected with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The participants in the forum supported the protest of the population of the Marianas Islands and Palau Islands against the plans of the United States and Japan to dump in the area of these islands radio-active wastes of nuclear production that are threatening the life of the local population. The conference will continue working in Hiroshima on August 5 and 6 in Nagasaki on August 9.

GENEVA NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION CONFERENCE PREVIEWED

LD290845 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--The second international conference to discuss the effect of the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is scheduled to open in Geneva in a few days. The conference is aimed at a further strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation, development of international cooperation in the peaceful use of the energy of the atom. An important role in this respect is played by the International Atomic Energy Agency, whose duty is to exercise practical control over the implementation of the treaty so as to prevent a proliferation of nuclear weapons and make impossible going over from peaceful uses of atomic energy to military ones.

Writing on the agency's activity and problems, the newspaper PRAVDA points out today: World public is concerned over the fact that a number of countries, among them those which have the necessary scientific technical potential to produce their own nuclear weapons, are still evading participation in the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Among them in the first place are Israel and the South African Republic, which are situated in areas of conflicts, in "hot spots" of the world. Also alarming is the trend prevailing in Pakistan. The effectiveness of the treaty on non-proliferation is reduced in a certain measure by the fact that among its participants are absent two nuclear powers--France and China. In other words, a most important link in the cause of strengthening the regime of non-proliferation is that the treaty should embrace all states.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD031430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 3 Aug 80

["International Observers Roundtable" with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, political observer of APN; Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, international affairs journalist; and Igor Pavlovich Charikov, commentator for all-union radio]

[Text] [Charikov] Good day, esteemed comrades. The fifth anniversary of the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was unquestionably one of the most important international events last week.

CSCE Anniversary

All the peoples of Europe marked this date, 1 August, when the Final Act was formally signed in the Finlandia Palace in Helsinki. Five years is not a very long time in history. Nevertheless, in this case it is completely appropriate to review some of the results of the endeavors made by the states which took part in the conference to implement the clauses of the Final Act. It is appropriate because the last 5 years were replete with great and strenuous work and concrete results were achieved. If we are to try to highlight the main result, I would say that this is the establishment of detente as the main principle in relations between states with different social systems. Their ties and contacts in various fields have developed and are continuing to develop under the influence of precisely this principle. The practice of holding meetings and consultations between the leaders of socialist and capitalist countries on the European Continent has expanded. In short, the materialization of detente and its filling out with specific content are taking place, as called for by the spirit of the Final Act, though not without difficulty of course.

[Beglov] Clearly one should also mention the fact that, influenced by the rapid passage of events and a number of complications in the international situation, certain people in the West have been trying to impose certain hasty conclusions and findings in order to devalue the significance of the Helsinki agreements, to artifically exaggerate individual difficulties and obstacles on the path of detente, and to almost proclaim its end.

I had occasion to be among the journalists attending the European conference and I witnessed the signing ceremony for the Final Act. At the time all those present had the general impression that the statesmen who signed this document did so in accordance with the lofty responsibility placed upon them by the peoples. What's the matter? What is now preventing some people in the West from seeing the significance of the Final Act in its proper historical perspective? I think that the key to the answer lies in the fact that the tale about some kind of evaporation of the spirit of Helsinki and the death of detente is particularly advantageous both to bellicose politicians and generals playing politics in Washington, in the Pentagon and at NATO headquarters. I would have said that the point is that they, or certain circles on the other side of the Atlantic and the NATO generals just cannot reconcile themselves to the idea that political realism can triumph and that two social systems can coexist and cooperate on an equal basis.

It seems to me that this lies behind what might be called an attempt at revanche. I'm not afraid to use that word, a kind of revanche in its new military, strategic and ideological dimension. Hence, the current attempts characterized precisely by a wish to violate that principles of the Final Act. They include the psychological war against the socialist countries in the spirit of that refined, sanctimonious manipulation of the slogan about human rights. This is being done by people under whose own feet the ground is burning, as they say, from Miami to Chattanooga. It is being said by people who are lowering a curtain of disinformation, who are dropping a guillotine of censorship over, say, television programs from Moscow during the Olympics. The attempts include the Brussels diktat about the deployment in Western Europe of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missiles. Particularly important in this light, of course, is the principled and consistent stand taken by the fraternal socialist countries and also by people of goodwill in other countries which signed the Final Act, who have been saying that they have no intention whatsoever of taking part in the burial of detente and the common asset of the European peoples enshrined in the Helsinki agreements. Hence, the response to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's statement in his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the European conference that there was no way back from Helsinki.

The summit meetings in Moscow and Warsaw have confirmed that the path of dialogue is the only path and that Europe has good breakwaters resisting those who are undermining the mainstays of detente, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev rightly stressed. This dialogue has opened up new opportunities for the solution of tasks in military detente and curbing the arms race. After all, the stipulations in the Final Act about the easing of military confrontation are no less binding upon the participants in the Helsinki agreements than the other clauses. The Madrid meeting could do a lot to fill out what is still empty, not counting the unilateral moves of the Soviet Union and the collective proposals of the Warsaw Pact countries. The meeting of representatives of 35 states in the Spanish capital in November of this year will be a test of goodwill if, of course, the revanchism imported from the other side of the ocean is not once again to drive it off the rails of constructive dialogue, as unfortunately happened at the Belgrade meeting.

[Charikov] The reluctance of the main imperialist states to adhere to the spirit of the Helsinki agreements and to consistently implement the clauses enshrined in the Final Act is accompanied, as we see from the latest events in the world, by an intensification of the aggressive foreign policy course of the United States in various parts of the world, including Europe, the Indian Ocean region and Asia. This intensification of aggressiveness and the aggressive course of U.S. ruling circles is partly to be explained by the election campaign. By an already almost established tradition each contender for the presidential chair tries to outdo his rival in these aggressive utterances and aggressive actions.

U.S. Politics, Billgate

[Shishkin] Yes. And, incidentally, this ferocious election struggle has now been enriched by a new international political term--Billygate. This is how the whole world has christened the latest scandal that has blown up in Washington over Billy Carter, the President's brother. It has now been positively established that he was involved in dubious financial machinations, capitalizing on his close relationship to the head of the Washington administration, and that Jimmy Carter was not unaware of this.

[Charikov] It seems to me, Gennadiy Arkadyevich, that at this point it is appropriate to point out that this Billygate has shown up not only what normally goes on behind the scenes in the U.S. interparty struggle, the tricks played by both sides and the wish to trip each other up, but also the entire system of power and the extent of its corruption, no matter what people are called to play the role of administrator of U.S. capitalism's affairs. After all, the ironic thing about Carter's presidency is that this man was called to the White House on the slogan of purging Washington and the power system of the nasty things introduced by the previous heads of the executive. You remember Watergate, the predecessor of Billygate, which we have already discussed. We remember murky episodes involving not just presidents but vice-presidents and other people who make up this team, as they call themselves, ruling on behalf of the U.S. people. But the ironic thing about Jimmy Carter is that just over 3 years after this pious figure was brought to the fore, it now transpires that really nothing has changed. Remember how it began. Lance, the secretary of the treasury, one of his closest advisers, turned out to be a person who mixed up his own purse with that of the state and that of some cooperative banks. Hence, the term "Lancegate". Later, it now emerges, in order to support their peanut business, the Carter family went as far as to help the Saudis buy 90 if not more--almost 98 percent of the shares of the Bank of Georgia. And Georgia is the patrimony, so to speak, of Carter and his family there. Carter was the governor. And then, from those same sources of perto-dollars they filled the gaps in the budget of the peanut business. Well, and now Billygate, of which you have spoken. This latest irony of the presidency seems to underline the fact that, in general, the system of corruption, and the system of political swindling, interact whatever combination of politicans is called to power.

[Shishkin] As they say, one shoe matches the other. And in capitalist America, corruption and sharp practice, and abuse of power and exploitation of office for selfish gain has long since become a way of life for the powers that be. In these conditions the reaction of the rank-and-file voters to the demogogy of the two main bourgeois parties is understandable: a plague on both your houses. Among other things this finds expression in the fact that, as the latest public opinion polls show, most Americans consider that there's nothing to choose between Carter and Reagan--they are attracted to neither. It would be incorrect, of course, to explain American discontent with the Carter administration by Billygate alone. They have far weightier reasons to be unhappy about the present state of affairs in America. Four years ago, when Carter was seeking election to the presidency, he promised the voters full employment, a better standard of living, reduction of military spending and a lessening of the threat of war.

[Charikov] Incidentally, it's been estimated, Gennadiy Arkadyevich, that during his election campaign and in the first years of his presidency, Carter made 661 promises.

[Shishkin--interrupting] All of which, or most of them, are still unfulfilled.

[Charikov] Evidently, that's where one should look for the roots of the general discontent with Carter's policy, both domestic and foreign.

[Shishkin] Yes, certainly. One would think that, under the circumstances, the rival candidates for the highest office of state would be seeking election on a platform of overcoming such ills that are ruining the country's health, such as the cessation of the growth of labor productivity, increasing competition on the world capitalist markets and the inability of the present system to provide work for millions of people.

In fact, that's not what's happening at all. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have placed at the center of their election campaign the question of a further build up of military muscle and the whipping up of the arms race. Their candidates are trying to outdo each other as to which of them will be able to create more and better lethal weapons, and who will most effectively interfere in regions remote from the United States in order to impose their will on other countries and peoples.

Let's turn to the election platforms of the two parties. In the draft for the Democrat platform, which will be approved at the party's forthcoming convention in New York, the Democrats state that, and I quote: America's military power is, and must remain, unsurpassed; that use of that power is a necessity; that it is one of the greatest merits of the Carter administration to have steadily increased military expenditure in real terms ; and that a most important task for the future is to modernize strategic armaments by means of MX and Trident missiles and cruise missile systems . The Republican platform, approved at the convention in Detroit, says much the same, but in more categorical and hawk-like terms.

[Beglov] Apparently, we should say at this point that this hawk-like tone of the platforms is due not only to each candidate personally, but also to the atmosphere of competition in militarism and anti-Sovietism--with strong overtones of chauvinism--that has now developed in American political circles; and each of the two sides is spurring the other on, as it were. The militaristic nature of the preelection platforms of the two parties evidently also reflects their class adherence and their essentially imperialist outlook. But the entirely legitimate question arises: How can the American bourgeoisie succeed in imposing such antipopular platforms on the masses of the voters, and building their preelection tactics on them?

[Shishkin] I think the answer to that question lies in the fact that the ruling classes have a monopoly of the news media, which, by their will, have been turned into a powerful machine for deluding the people. The organ of the American monopolies, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, expressed a pretty cynical view of the matter when it said that the news media have the power and opportunity to make nothing of any event, or blow it up to the greatest heights of glory or ignominy. By the efforts of that machine, the suggestion has been implanted in the mind of the ordinary American that the main source of all America's ills is the Soviet Union, which supposedly stands behind the countries that are raising the price of their oil which is bought by the United States; and that the Soviet Union is doing things in the world that are directed toward undermining American positions, and that this is leading to a lowering of Americans' standard of living. In spite of the work of various organizations that support the policy of detente, it must be admitted that the rightwing forces have succeeded in instilling into many Americans the notion that it is necessary to strive for military superiority over the Soviet Union so as to use the politics of nuclear blackmail, as during the first postwar years, to strengthen the international economic and strategic interests of the United States and thereby preserve the material components of the American way of life. The unrealistic nature of these calculations is obvious. The Soviet Union is fully capable of preventing the United States from gaining any military superiority, and well able to secure the interests of its friends and allies--as is realized by the more far-sighted of the American politicians, who are speaking up more and more loudly against the adventurist and, under the established balance of power, unrealistic course of both of the main political parties of the United States aimed at whipping up the arms race and hankering after an illusory military superiority.

[Beglov] Meanwhile, as far as we can tell from press reports and agency reports, from American and other foreign news agencies, something like a split is developing on the eve of the convention within the Democratic Party. It looks as if the party leadership is beginning to understand the simple fact that Carter, with all his miscalculations in domestic and foreign policy, plus this episode that's already been christened 'Billygate', evidently won't be able to compete with the candidate from the Republican Party--especially as they see from the results of both the Gallup and Harris polls that Carter's popularity is falling all the time.

[Sharikov] In this respect I think it's very interesting that the anti-Carter group has been joined by men who were formerly his adherents--faithful, and, in their time, reliable. I refer, concretely, to Senators Nelson, Moynihan and even the not unknown Henry Jackson.

[Beglov] Of course, this movement for a review of the candidacy is a fact, and, indeed, some pretty influential people are increasingly backing it; but I don't think we should fall into overestimating it as a tendency within the party that is bound to triumph, because it's like a wave, now rising and now subsiding. Because, after all, the leaders of the party machine are still trying to give a strong warning to all that this changing of horses in midstream is fraught, above all, with schism in the party itself, and that, of course, would greatly weaken the Democrats in the election. The leaders of the convention will put the emphasis, in their speeches on the fact that the main part of the contest in which Carter proved his superiority over the other aspirants inside the party is over, and that the voters will act on that first stage of the contest, and not on whatever reshuffling of the cards may take place afterwards; and that this reshuffling could, really, confuse people and cause them not to vote at all.

UN Palestinian Vote

[Sharikov] Last week in New York, a vote was taken at the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine. You know the results of the vote: 112 of those who voted were in favor of the draft resolution submitted by the Arab and nonaligned countries, and 7 UN members, including the United States, against, with 24 states abstaining.

[Shishkin] It seems to me difficult to overestimate the significance of the constructive decisions which were adopted by the extraordinary special session of the General Assembly. After all, the Palestinian problem is central to the process of a Near East settlement. How could it be otherwise? We are talking about the destiny of a whole people. As a result of Israeli aggression, almost 4 million Palestinians were deprived of their homeland. Some were banished from their lands and now shelter in displaced persons camps in other Arab states, and others found themselves under the heel of the Israeli occupation, with the status of slaves without rights. It is clear that until such time as the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state, are satisfied, a stable and just peace in the Near East cannot be established. In confirming this rights, the General Assembly made an important step toward a genuine settlement.

On the other hand, the course of the session proceedings showed convincingly once again that the United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime, which has betrayed the cause of the Arab peoples, are attempting to foist a false home rule on the Palestinian people, in circumstances in which the Israeli occupation is preserved. This is the essence of the notorious Camp David agreements, which were drawn up under the aegis of the United States in the interests of the Israeli aggressors.

Under cover of this deal, Washington sends armadas of its ships to the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea, and strives to alter to its own advantage the strategic situation in this region. Under the cover of the same agreements, Israel attempts to legalize its territorial seizures. Well, it is clear that in passing the resolution in support of the legitimate rights of the people of Palestine with 112 votes, the extraordinary special session demonstrated once again the isolation both of the aggressor and its principal accomplices, the United States. Both have placed themselves at odds with the entire world community. It seems to me that in this resides, so to speak, the sense and meaning of the adopted decisions.

[Charikov] Today, comrades, as you listen to this program, the final preparations are under way in Moscow for the ceremonial closing of the games of the 22d Olympiad in Moscow.

Closing of Olympics

[Beglov] The 1980 Olympiad, the Moscow Olympic games, has been a unique event, and it will certainly go down in history as such, not only for its sporting attainments, but because, as it seems to me, political commentators were forced to show an active interest not only in what was happening in the sports arenas, as much as what was happening around the Olympics. A kind of demonstration of two policies, two courses, in the approach to the ideals of the Olympic movement, began. On the one hand, in the course of those who followed Carter's boycott call, a challenge stood out clearly to the traditions of the international athletic movement, of international Olympianism, a course toward a scuttling of the ideals of brotherhood among, athletes of all countries. On the other hand, a course of strict commitment to these ideals emerged. But this dirty policy, which Carter and the Western leaders who followed his lead attempted to introduce into the Olympiad, laid bare at the same time the full depts of misinformation of which the West's political press is capable. We talk of records at the present time, the fact that Moscow has become a record factory, but, on the other hand, comrades, records of falsehood and misinformation were also broken. I have spoken to many journalists, both sports and political ones, and there were a fair number of political journalists and political commentators from foreign countries in Moscow in connection with the Olympiad, and the following interesting point emerged: Many of those who attempted to follow this special order concerning misinformation felt, after only a few days, that they could not go on like that. They could not go on because the Olympiad itself, its grandeur, its uncommon character, the organization of the games itself, the behavior of the athletes and their fraternal and courageous sporting competitiveness, all this came as a contrast, a complete contrast, with what they, all these journalists, were programmed for. And thus, naturally, there was a certain shift, as I would put it, in the mood and position of many journalists who, as I was told by a certain Englishman, a veteran of sports journalism, simply said to themselves, 'Stop: It can't go on like this. Well, nevertheless, of course, those who could not stop themselves in this misinformation continued their work, attempting to pursue their parallel dirty game against the Olympiad, with its initiators.

Of course, a very sorry sight was presented by the attempt to counter the Moscow Olympiad with all those spectacles of every kind, spectacles attempting to compensate the athletes whose destinies were trampled underfoot, to compensate people whose sporting destinies were trampled underfoot for their tremendous loss in life with some sort of treats, flattering words and even medals. [as heard]

[Charikov] All this was called very grandly a program of Olympic glory, and was prepared for the members of the White House, and they started talking, or rather trumpeting, if I can so express myself, quite early on about this program in Washington evidently to attract more spectators and more attention and so on to the spectacle. However, as far as we know from press reports, the capital invested in the enterprise did not yield dividends. The first hitch occurred with the participants themselves--the proposed participants, of the spectacle, that is the Olympic athletes: 150 of them did not accept the invitation, justly reasoning that it was once again intended to use them for political ends. They had already been used once, so an attempt was being made for the second time to draw them into this political game. Many of the athletes who were organized and brought to the capital failed to show the desired enthusiasm toward the free trips around the city, the dinners and also the gold medals. Awards are won in sporting competition, said the American Olympic athletes, and they are given for sporting achievements and not for participation, even through no fault of the athletes, in a dirty political game. It seems to me difficult to compare in this sense the medals earned in Moscow with the commemorative trinkets which were handed out in Washington.

[Shishkin] Yes, the boycott organizers have lost. Naturally, they are continuing to attempt to put a good face on it, in the desire somehow, with hypocritical words and spectacles like this, to soften the scale of this defeat and the bitterness of the athletes who were their pawns. But the principal winner is undoubtedly clear--the ideals of friendship and mutual understanding by which the Olympic movement is guided, and the desire of peoples for contact and cooperation.

[Charikov] Well, comrades, our time has run out. On behalf of the participants in the program, I thank you for your attention. All the best until we meet again.

U.S. STANCE AT UN SESSION ON PALESTINE SCORED

LD011342 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Excerpts] New York, 31 July, TASS--Washington's unconditional support for Israeli aggressors demonstrated during the 7th emergency special session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question that recently ended its deliberations causes indignation of the international community. As is known, the U.S. delegate voted against the just resolution on this problem.

Speaking at a press conference at UN headquarters in New York, member of the PLO Executive Committee F. Qaddumi stressed that the results of the voting at the UN General Assmbly session "reflect the constantly increasing support for our just course by the international community and at the same time the isolation of the Zionists and their supporters."

The world has been witness to the stubborn movement of the United States against the current of history, head of the PLO delegation pointed out. Quite recently Iran, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe demonstrated their resolve in the struggle against imperialism and achieved freedom. It's high time Washington learnt the lesson and ceased supporting the racist Israeli regime.

Ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the creation of a sovereign state will only serve to increase the risk of war in the Middle East and create even more problems in that region, F. Qaddumi stressed.

Washington, 31 July, TASS--A U.S. State Department spokesman, commenting on the U.N. resolution on the Palestinian question, openly admitted that the United States are disappointed by the results of the voting. However, despite the fact that even the West European allies of the United States did not support the United States during the voting, he said that the administration will continue to oppose resolutions similar to the one adopted by the 7th emergency special session. The State Department spokesman reiterated that the United States intends to go on with the Camp David process which is known to ignore the need to resolve the Palestinian problem and thus is incapable of bringing peace to the Middle East.

Orlov: Growing U.S. Isolation

LD021312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0507 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS)--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

The world community resolutely condemns Israel's annexationist policy with regard to the Arab states and angrily brands those who back and encourage Tel Aviv's aggressive course. This was convincingly shown by the debates at the seventh extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly which ended the other day with the adoption of a resolution in support of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The session demonstrated Washington's growing isolation. The General Assembly resolution, confirming the principle of the inadmissibility of acquiring territory by force and demanding a full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and the guaranteeing of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, was supported by the representatives of 112 states. Only five countries, including Australia, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, were among those voting against the resolution together with Israel and the United States.

For all the crude pressure which it put on its Western European allies, Washington did not manage to force them to oppose the resolution. So it is not surprising that there is extreme irritation in Washington with such an outcome of the UN vote. The Washington POST, adopting the pose of defender of the Israeli aggressor and their American patrons, attempts in vain to convince someone that the vote is "evidence of the UN's incompetence on the question of the Near East." On the contrary, the vote is an accurate reflection not only of the opinions which were expressed during the many days of debates at the General Assembly session, but also of the mood of the broadest public outside the United Nations.

Representatives of many countries stressed during the debates that the convening of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly was necessary in view of the fact that the United States repeatedly abused its right to veto in the Security Council, scuttling the attempts of the international community to make headway in the resolution of the Palestinian question. In expressing their concern at the activation of Israel's attempts to perpetuate the occupation of the seized Arab territories, speakers unanimously stressed that responsibility for the flouting of the rights of the 4 million Palestinian people is borne, along with Israel, by the United States.

Tel Aviv could not ignore the opinion of the world community so impudently and so stubbornly and, in particular, proceed to annex Jerusalem without American diplomatic, military, economic and moral support. It is important, naturally, to point out--and there was also much talk about this at the General Assembly session--that in supporting Israel, in strengthening its economic and military potential, the United States is pursuing its own hegemonist aims and is seeking to secure its supremacy in a strategically important oil-rich region while ignoring the vital interests of the Arab countries and peoples.

SHITIKOV ADDRESSES EUROPEAN SECURITY, COOPERATION COMMITTEE

LD012304 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, 1 Aug, TASS--"Our task is to make a maximum contribution to the cause of enormous significance--preserving and continuing the main course of detente, which meets the vital interests of all peoples. Detente must take the upper hand over its opponents, firmly become a dominating trend in international relations of the present," said Aleksey Shitikov.

The chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation addressed today a meeting of that public organisation, which was held on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. The Soviet Union, Shitikov said, has considered and continues considering the Final Act, which was unanimously adopted and signed in Helsinki, as a broad and clear platform for the activity of the states, participants in the all-European conference, which is designed for decades to come.

The USSR and the other socialist countries, the reporter pointed out, have taken and continue taking all measures in order to implement successfully the provisions of the Final Act in full. At the same time the ruling circles of the United States are systematically violating the commitments they took at Helsinki, and have embarked on the path of building up arms race, or economic "sanctions", curtailing scientific-technical, cultural and sports ties. They are persistently pushing their West European allies--the NATO member countries--on to this path.

The worsening of the international situation, Shitikov went on to say, has been also caused by the decision of the United States to postpone the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the protraction by the USA and some Western countries of important talks on the limitation of arms and on disarmament. The events in Afghanistan have been used by the cold warriors as a pretext for building up efforts directed at militarising the economy, intensifying arms race. The partnership of the imperialist forces of the USA, the NATO member countries and Chinese hegemonism is a new dangerous phenomenon in world politics.

"In a difficult international situation, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Soviet state are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principledness, are consistently upholding and pursuing a course for the preservation of peace, ensuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, without yielding to provocations and giving at the same time a rebuff to imperialist claims," Aleksey Shitikov stressed.

Addressing the meeting, representatives of Soviet public pointed out the unpassing positive significance of the Final Act as a charter of peace, a long-term programme for the implementation of the Helsinki accords, which meet the vital interests of all European nations.

The participants in the meeting called upon the peace-loving public of the European countries to step up their efforts in support of a constructive approach to the Madrid meeting of the states, which participated in the all-European conference and make their contribution to the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

INTERVIEWS, COMMENTARIES DISCUSS HELSINKI ANNIVERSARY

Shitikov Interview

LD011340 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Interview with Aleksey Pavlovich Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation--name of interviewer, time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Aleksey Pavlovich, the fifth anniversary of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is currently being marked. What, in your opinion, is the effect that the documents adopted in Helsinki have on political developments in Europe?

[Answer] The birth of the Final Act, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, represented a major event in the history of postwar Europe opening up broad possibilities for the peaceful development that the document is intended to serve. The Soviet Union viewed, and continues to view, the Final Act which was unanimously adopted and signed in Helsinki as a broad and clear platform of action by the states participating in the European conference to strengthen peace, security and cooperation in Europe for years and decades to come. The Final Act contains a mighty and positive potential which has had, and which is to continue to have in the future, a more and more considerable effect on the formation of the situation in Europe. The Final Act that was signed reflects a carefully weighed-up balance of interests of all the states taking part in the conference. It is an integral thing, and any attempt to lay stress on certain clauses of the Final Act as opposed to others would inevitably lead to disruption of the balance of the agreement.

The Helsinki meeting, which took place 5 years ago, signified a new and particularly important stage in the relaxation of tension. For the first time in history, the states participating in the conference assumed, in the Final Act, political obligations. The obligation to strive to make detente both a continuous and a more and more vital all-round process, universal in nature, should be implemented consistently and backed up by specific action. The implementation of the accords defined in the Final Act has promoted the further improvement in the international situation which has been achieved primarily as a result of the multifaceted intense activity by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community.

The great importance of the Final Act lies in the fact it sets the seal on the end of the World War II; the territorial and political realities that have come about in the world since 1945 are recognized; the principles of relations between the states participating in the conference based on the idea of coexistence are drawn up and ratified; a joint course toward relaxing tension is confirmed at a high level; a specific line of cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres is drawn up; and the political prerequisites for military detente in Europe are created. The decision of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee stated: In the process of detente, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems has become consolidated and started to be filled with specific economic and political content; there has been a clear lessening of the cold war, and more favorable objective prerequisites have been created for solving disputes and international conflicts by means of a just peace settlement.

[Question] Aleksey Pavlovich, how are the participants in the conference fulfilling the decisions that were adopted in Helsinki?

[Answer] During the 5 years since the signing of the Final Act the Soviet Union has been struggling persistently for the Helsinki accords to be realized. It is very important to note that included in the Constitution of the Soviet Union that was adopted in 1977 were all 10 principles of the Final Act that the states taking part in the European conference decided to be guided by in their mutual relations. In the past 5 years a great deal of work has been done to realize the clauses of the Final Act. The practice of political consultations between the leaders of socialist and capitalist states of Europe has become extended. Such consultations are particularly important at the present, when the international situation has become complex. The recent meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing of France in Warsaw and the talks in Moscow between the leaders of our country and the FRG leaders have promoted an improvement in the international climate. Of principled importance is the fact that at those talks both sides stated that they consider the relaxation of tension to be necessary, possible and useful and expressed their will to promote its becoming the leading trend in international relations.

Today we can say with confidence that trade and economic relations between the capitalist and socialist countries of Europe are developing space. The total volume of trade between them today reaches approximately $60 billion a year, while in 1965 trade was just $8.3 billion. Recently new agreements have been signed whose fulfilment will ensure a further growth of trade.

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community adhere firmly to those clauses in the Final Act which define the aims of cooperation between states in humanitarian spheres. The Soviet Union maintains cultural links with 121 countries, including links with 101 states on the basis of intergovernmental agreements on cultural cooperation. In the 5 years since the Final Act was signed the Soviet Union has been visited by 25 million foreign guests, while during that period 18 million Soviet people have visited countries abroad. To sum up everything that has been said, it can be noted that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries have taken, and are continuing to take all possible measures to fulfil successfully all the clauses of the Final Act which was signed in Helsinki.

At the same time, however, it has to be noted that the U.S. ruling circles systematically break the obligations that they assumed in Helsinki. They have embarked on the path of stepping up the arms race, economic sanctions and curtailing scientific, technical, cultural and sports links.

They are also persistently urging their West European allies--in otherwords the NATO countries--on to the same path. This is the only explanation of the fact that since the Helsinki summit meeting no substantial progress has been achieved in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. The arms race, which is being whipped up by militarist forces, has recently become broad in scale. The militarization of the economies of many capitalist countries is being implemented at full speed. Military budgets are growing at a more and more rapid rate; trading in weapons is flourishing; nuclear and conventional weapons are being perfected; and research is being carried out actively into creating new types of mass destruction weapons. The United States and the NATO countries are now taking steps which could lead not only to a heightening of the danger of war but to a worsening of the political climate in Europe and the undermining of detente. First and foremost this concerns the NATO decision to deploy new systems of U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe--the FRG, Britain, Italy and others. The United States is stepping up its military presence in the West European countries and turning them into a base for its operations in other parts of the world. Britain, under the guise of modernizing its nuclear forces, is purchasing qualitatively new nuclear weapon systems from the United States. The worsening of the international situation is also caused by the U.S. decision to postpone ratification of the SALT II treaty and by the United States and certain Western countries dragging out important talks on arms limitation and disarmament, including the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in Central Europe. The events in Afghanistan have been used by proponents of the cold war as a pretext to step up efforts aimed at the militarization of their economies and at whipping up the arms race. A new dangerous phenomenon in world politics is the partnership between the U.S. imperialist forces with the NATO countries and Chinese hegemonism.

In the complex international situation that has come about, the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet state are showing a truly Leninist restraint, firmness and adherence to principles and are consistently upholding and implementing the course of preserving peace and safeguarding the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole without giving way to provocations while at the same time giving a rebuff to imperialist claims.

[Question] Aleksey Pavlovich, you are the chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation. What, in your opinion, are the role and the tasks now facing European public opinion?

[Answer] The role of the forces of public opinion in conditions today is an ever increasing one. One only need recall, for example, the successful struggle by European peoples against the neutron weapon. In many European countries now the most varied forms of action by public forces of different political and religious orientation is being carried out on a broad scale to end the unrestrained arms race and to oppose the deployment on European territory of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile weaponry. Wide circles in the countries of Western Europe are protesting against the plans to turn the Western part of the continent into a base for the stationing of the U.S. Pershing 2 missiles and cruise missiles.

The implementation of these plans bears a new threat to the population of those countries where the missiles will be stationed. Petitions against the new nuclear missile weapons are being drawn up. Committees supporting the call to ban deployment of those weapons in Europe are being set up in a number of countries. Religious organizations issue appeals on this problem. Each day brings new information about the action taken and statements made by prominent political and public figures, military specialists and scientists.

In conditions of a serious exacerbation of the internatinal situation, broad public circles and mass organizations in Europe are coming out more and more resolutely in favour of developing cooperation and preserving all channels of communication and in favor of a joint search for ways of advancing and strengthening detente and eliminating the obstacles that arise on that path. The authority of public action in favor of detente is growing. There are grounds for thinking that even now, during these difficult times for Europe, the movement for European security and cooperation will play a positive role in the struggle by all peace-loving forces striving to prevent a return to the cold war and to defend and multiply the fruits of detente.

Our task, the task of the Soviet committee as a national organization participating in the movement for European security and cooperation, is to make a maximum contribution to a cause of huge importance: to preserve and continue the mainstream course of detente which is in the vital interests of all peoples. Detente must gain the upper hand over its opponents and embed itself firmly as the dominant trend in international relations today. We have reliable reference points for this. Specifically, the program for this work lies in the decisions by the plenums of the Central Committee of our party, the directives by Leonid Ilich Breznhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of his replies to the PRAVDA editorial office, and the documents of the May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. These define clearly the direction and features of our work in the present complex international situation.

Belgian Foreign Minister Interview

LD012200 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Brussels, August 1, TASS--Follows the full text of an exclusive interview given to TASS news agency by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb.

The TASS correspondent in Brussels Albert Balebanov put the following questions to the Belgian minister:

Question: How do you assess the importance for the future of Europe of the positive Helsinki experience accumulated over the past five years?

Question: What did Belgium get in practical terms from the Helsinki agreement and what are your hopes as regards the prospects of the development of this process?

Question: What is Belgium's stand in respect of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid from the viewpoint of preserving and developing the process of international detente?

Answering these questions Mr Nothomb said:

I would like to combine your three questions so as to present better my country's stand both in respect of the Helsinki accords and in respect of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid.

Belgium views the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation, held in Helsinki five years ago, as one of the principal milestones of the policy of detente in Europe.

This document stands for the conclusion of a certain process and at the same time is a starting point, first of all conclusion, because being a result of the long and fruitful talks that preceded its signing, it was a reflection of the striving of all countries of Europe, irrespective of their political, economic and social systems, to overcome difficulties and mistrust that characterised international relations in the course of 25 years after the Second World War. At the same time this is a starting point because this document was a concrete expression of the political resolve of the states that signed it to promote the establishment in Europe of an atmosphere of cooperation and detente.

Detente as it was conceived in Helsinki must be based on a strengthening of trust between partners and on the common striving to display restraint in the development of their policy in the European Continent and also in other areas of the world. In our opinion this is inseparable from the broad equilibrium in the field of defence and, in particular, the regional equilibrium in Europe.

In our opinion the continuation of the process that was started at the Helsinki conference is the fundamental factor of detente. The implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference as regards its principles and as regards what concerns all its provisions is a permament aim that the 35 signatory countries of this document pledged to pursue. As to Belgium, it welcomed with enthusiasm the signing of the Final Act and undertook to undeviatingly fulfill it both in domestic life and in its international relations, be it bilateral or multilateral ones. Unfortunately, as to international politics the hopes that appeared in Helsinki have not always come true as we would have wanted them. There is no doubt that the international atmosphere, alas, has aggravated considerably in recent months especially because of the Afghan events.

So the Madrid meeting stands the risk to begin in a much less cloudless atmosphere than it was expected. Still, we hold that because of the role that this meeting should play in the process started in Helsinki, of which it is an important stage, and in the policy of detente as a whole it is necessary for all participant countries to exert a maximum of efforts for the discussions at this meeting to pass in a frank and positive spirit, for striving to improve international relations not only in the European Continent but also in the whole world to become its principal aim.

As to Belgium, it will resolutely exert every effort for this. It hopes that all other participants will approach this meeting in the same spirit. The Final Act of the Helsinki conference is the result of a very thoroughly elaborated compromise between all the countries that signed it.

The Madrid meeting, whose task is to analyse the implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki document and also to develop its potentialities owing to new proposals, should, and this is obvious, take into account first of all the balanced nature of the Final Act. We remain loyal to the spirit of Helsinki and hold that our prime task in Madrid is to preserve and develop this equilibrium.

All the provisions of the Final Act are equally important. But in my opinion, in order to preserve the equilibrium, special attention could be given to the military aspects of detente and to problems of security, and also to human rights which present a humanitarian aspect of detente.

If all participatory countries could jointly tackle the solution of this task and if they firmly decided to adhere fuller [as received] to all the Helsinki principles in their international activities, it could be hoped that the Madrid meeting would lead to positive and concrete results. It could thereby facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of trust between all its participants, ensure a new impulse for detente and strengthen it, and also open the road to further steps along this direction, in particular in the field of security measures in the military aspect, this being a prelude to the establishment of control over armaments and reduction of armaments in Europe.

Boglov Commentary

LD011414 Moscow SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 30 Jul 80 p 3

[APN Political commentator Spartak Beglov article written specially for SOTISIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA: "Reliable Compass of Helsinki"]

[Text] The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, convened on the socialist states' initiative, was held in Helsinki 5 years ago. The leaders of 33 European countries, the United States and Canada signed the Final Act of the conference.

In mankind's life there are events whose historic significance is immediately determined; the passage of time merely confirms that assessment. The Helsinki summit is certainly among those events. In itself the forum was an unprecedented phenomenon in postwar Europe. Despite imperialist obstruction and the lack of faith of innumerable skeptics in the West, the leaders of practically all the European countries, and also the United States and Canada, were able not only to assemble for this most representative meeting, but also to make it positively useful and fruitful. By signing the Final Act, they pledged to expand and deepen detente, to make efforts to make it an irreversible process and to respect the 10 fundamental principles of interstate relations enshrined in the document.

The Helsinki accords, defined both by the content of the Final Act and by the common determination shown to travel the path of the relaxation of tension and of preventing war, were born of Europe's suffering and were predetermined by all its foregoing history. There were no victors or vanquished no winners or losers at the Helsinki conference. Reason triumphed and everyone gained. The essence is that the foundation of new inter-European relations was laid on the principles of recognition of the inviolability of political and territorial realities and of the complete equality and equality of rights of all states. The CSCE decisions were essentially epoch-making for the continent where the two world wars began and where the watershed between the two social systems runs, since before this an unstable situation of cold war had prevailed there and the aspirations of the American-NATO advocates of forcibly solving problems according to the "rolling back socialism" formula had been dominant.

Undoubtedly the main factor that made it possible to switch from a situation of confrontation to the relaxation of international tension and the development of broad economic, cultural and other cooperation between states with different social systems is the radical change in the correlation of forces between socialism and capitalism and the establishment of strategic military equilibrium between the socialist world and the capitalist world. "Detente," the CPSU Central Committee June plenum resolution noted, "is the natural result of the correlation of forces that has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades."

The necessity of peaceful coexistence and cooperation in all spheres where such cooperation is mutually advantageous in the material and spiritual spheres and is capable of opening the way for the slackening of military confrontation and therefore for disarmament also, was recognized in Helsinki and was enshrined with the participation of the United States and Canada. The principle of equal consideration of the sides' interests in all spheres was linked with the principle of respect for the peoples' choice of social system and with the principle of noninterference in internal affairs.

When it comes to the way the accords reached in Helsinki have been implemented in the last 5 years, it can be stated that a considerable amount has been done in this sphere. The practice of political consultations between the leaders of European socialist and capitalist countries has become traditional. The recent meeting in Warsaw between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President V. Giscard d'Estaing of France and the talks between the USSR and FRG leaders in Moscow confirmed that the objective opportunities exist to make detente the leading trend in international relations.

It is well known that a long-term program for the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and the FRG in the economic and industrial spheres was signed during the Soviet-West German meeting. The two sides expressed their agreement that preliminary talks should be held in the near future between the competent organizations and enterprises regarding a new project for the delivery of natural gas from the USSR in exchange for large-diameter pipes from the FRG. As West Germany's DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG notes, "this would also be advantageous business for our steel industry, whose stagnation is a heavy burden on working people."

Last year trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG reached R4.2 billion. And when it comes to the development of trade and economic ties between the European capitalist and socialist countries in the post-Helsinki period as a whole, this has proceeded at an increasing pace. In 1965 the total volume of trade turnover between them was only $8.3 billion. It has now reached approximately $60 billion.

However, along with positive phenomena in the past 5 years, the peoples of Europe, like those of other continents, have repeatedly also felt the influence of negative processes. The international situation has become especially complex recently. Aggressive imperialist--primarily American imperialist--forces, supported by the Beijing hegemonists, are trying to create zones of tension in various regions of the world, Europe included. Surely this is shown by the NATO decision to deploy new systems of American medium-range nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries? The United States is building up its military presence in the West European counrtries and is using some of them as the springboards for Pentagon operations in other regions.

In point of fact there is nothing new about similar actions by opponents of detente fighting for a return to cold war times. After all, so-called "conservative" U.S. and West European politicians--and their stance clearly showed the wounded ambitions of the military-industrial and politico-ideological complexes--immediately launched a counter-offensive against the "Helsinki spirit." For the recognition of the other social system's equality was for them by no means an urgent norm of international relations, but some sort of anomaly.

Their opening of a front of "psychological warfare" against the socialist countries under the slogan of "Defending Human Rights"--not at home, of course--was the first signal for the start of attacks on the accords on equality and parity, cooperation and mutual respect reached in Helsinki. Indeed, if you like, the world is faced with a new kind of revanchism today. Outside Europe it compelled Western policy to adopt a stance of nonacceptance and confrontation vis-a-vis the young states that emerged from the ruins of Portugal's colonial empire, Angola in particular, to oppose the new regime in Iran and, finally, to support the undeclared war being waged by Washington and Beijing against Democratic Afghanistan. The "hawks" are demanding more and more sacrifices in the shape of unprecedented spending on the arms race.

However, the Final Act's guidelines on taking measures for military detente and the lessening of military confrontation are just as binding on the parties to the Helsinki accords as the accords' other provisions. The socialist countries have made many specific moves in this direction. You only need to point to the unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops from the GDR, for instance. Moreover, a number of constructive proposals from the socialist countries are under consideration by the United Nations, the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the participants in the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. The desire to prevent another spiral of the arms race dictates the recent Soviet proposals for talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons. It is up to the West to respond, as the saying goes.

The Madrid meeting, to be held in November, can do much in this direction. The meeting of representatives of the 35 states in the Spanish capital will achieve its aim only, of course, if the revanchism imported from across the ocean does not again deflect it from the rails of constructive dialogue, as unfortunately happened at the last such forum in Belgrade.

It must be believed that understanding of the historical law that revanchism in international politics has never yet ended in anything other than political bankruptcy and defeat will eventually get home even to the American administration. The fifth anniversary of the Helsinki accords is a reminder to everyone of the necessity of proving equal to the lofty responsibility to fulfill the promise that has been made--to prevent another military catastrophe. As for the Soviet Union, it is unswervingly following the compass of Helsinki and actively pursuing the line of fully implementing the principles of the Final Act. Even in the current complex situation our country is fully determined to continue, together with its allies, the course of preserving peace and ensuring international security.

Nikolayev Commentary

LD011305 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Nikolayev article under the rubric "On the Fifth Anniversary of the All-European Conference in Helsinki": "A Course Which Has Justified Itself"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has described the European conference in Helsinki as a major milestone which changed the political climate in Europe. It ended 5 years ago with the adoption of the Final Act, which was signed by the leaders of 33 European states, the United States and Canada. This document has become a real force--a testimony to the determination of the Soviet Union and its socialist allies and all peace-loving forces to maintain and consolidate peace, cementing it with broad, mutually advantageous cooperation among Europe's countries and peoples.

What is the significance of CSCE in Europe today, in the light of the experience of the 5 years which have elapsed since the Final Act was signed? Its significance lies in the fact that during those years the world has seen for itself that on the basis of the policy of detente and the jointly elaborated "code of rules of detente." As the Final Act is now called, in the extremely complex conditions of the existence of two different social systems in Europe, questions in dispute can be resolved by negotiation and it is possible to achieve mutual trust and to expand in practice constructive peaceful cooperation in politics, the economy, culture, science and athletics.

The path to the signing of the Final Act was neither fast nor simple. Nor could it be otherwise--after all, talks were being held between 35 states with different social systems, with different political systems and with their own historical traditions and peculiarities. But the peoples' will for peace was too great for anyone to risk rejecting talks of such importance for the European peoples or openly wrecking them. If such politicians existed, they had to operate covertly, resorting to various ruses and subterfuges. But the opponents of the all-European conference were not successful.

Without waiving any positions of principle, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries displayed the greatest possible flexibility and tolerance to prevent the conference from reaching an impasse and to achieve an accord of vital importance for all the continent's peoples. The signing of the Final Act was a historic, epoch-making event in Europe and the world. This collectively elaborated document enshrined what had been achieved in the cause of improving the European political climate and outlined the long-term prospects for the realistic, responsible conduct of interstate affairs. This approach is clearly oriented toward lessening international tension, ending military conflicts in those parts of the world where they still occur and developing peaceful cooperation between states without any interference in their internal affairs. "It may be said with confidence," L.I. Brezhnev stressed in connection with the first anniversary of the Helsinki conference, "that thanks to CSCE, Europe has ascended a substantial step higher than before the conference. It has learned how to make a better and more persistent search for international problems and to work, with greater practical results, in the interests of detente and the deepening of cooperation among states and peace between peoples."

Today, on the eve of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, this assessment is acquiring even greater significance, because the accords achieved are being given concrete expression even in the conditions of a certain deterioration in the international situation. [paragraph continues]

As is known, attempts to cast aspersions on the conference's successes have been made repeatedly in the past years, but have invariably failed. This time the campaign against detente has been elevated by Washington to the level of its main foreign policy task, with the involvement of the U.S. European allies.

Transatlantic politicians, not distinguished by particular farsightedness or an adequate sense of responsibility, considered it advantageous, for their own selfish purposes to try to wreck detente, send the world back to the "cold war" times and release all the brakes on the arms race. By all appearances Europe looks, from the banks of the Potomac, like just one square on the chessboard of their "global strategy." But events in recent months have shown that this is not quite the view of their European allies, although they are closely linked with Washington by fundamental class interests and are harnessed to the common NATO chariot.

And this is not because the USSR has allegedly driven some kind of "wedges" between the United States and its allies, "cunningly separated them" and so forth. The whole point is that the majority of European statesmen and the public in those countries are better aware of and have a more acute feeling for Europe's tragic experience. The last 5 years have convinced them of the beneficial influence of the Helsinki principles, which are firmly and visibly improving and alleviating the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole.

The actions of the United States and its allies have been detrimental to the cause of peace and international security, and this must be taken into account. But as far as the most important thing is concerned, detente is standing up even to this test of its durability. The latest evidence of this is the results of the recent talks between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the FRG, who again reasserted their adherence to the consistent advancement of the important task begun by CSCE the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act and the expansion of confidence-building measures in Europe. A similar position has been adopted by the French Government, and also by most other West European states, although Washington has made every effort to form them into united ranks.

It is now the turn of an important new action in the interests of strengthening European peace. An important role must and can be played in consolidating detente, strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe by the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries which took part in the all-European conference. "... The present situation in Europe," the Warsaw Pact states stressed in their May declaration, "insistently demands that all the participants devote the necessary attention to thorough preparations for this meeting and that they strive to create the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding which is necessary for the meeting's success. The responsibility of all participants in the Madrid meeting for ensuring it is held in a constructive atmosphere is great."

The next real step toward consolidating peace in Europe on the principled foundations of the Final Act must be the movement toward military detente--an objective, most urgent need in our time. The potentials exist for ending the Madrid meeting with coordinated practical steps on the military and political aspects of European security and the development of cooperation in all spheres. Further evidence of this is provided by the constructive proposals made during L.I. Brezhnev's meeting with FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, and also the socialist countries' initiatives at the Vienna talks, aimed at reducing military confrontation in Europe. These real chances must not be allowed to slip by. In the Soviet Union's opinion the main thing now is to turn the aggreements reached into deeds and move toward new targets in the struggle for lasting peace. We expect the same from the other participants in the Helsinki conference.

Five years is not a long time in history, but life has brought many new things even in that time. The entire experience of these 5 years indisputably indicates one thing: What was achieved in Helsinki is destined to have a long life. The truth of life itself and the peoples' will for peace are behind it.

EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMISSION REPORT DENOUNCED

LD012251 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 1 Aug, TASS--The so-called Commission for European Security and Cooperation, which has arrogated itself the right to monitor the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, chiefly by other countries, has issued a report on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the all-European Helsinki conference.

It would be useless to try to find in this excuse of a document, which is permeated with the spirit of anti-Sovietism, a constructive approach to such problems of concern to the entire humanity as strengthening peace and detente, building up mutual confidence and development of peaceful cooperation between states. Instead the authors of the report have had recourse to cliche crude lies and slanders against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which in itself is in conflict with the spirit of the Final Act.

Thus, they groundlessly accuse the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries of "violating human rights", and only in passing touch upon the situation in the field of human rights in the United States itself. In so doing, they do not say a word that in the USA, as its former Permanent Representative to the United Nations Organization Andrew Young himself admitted, there are "hundreds, possibly thousands" of political prisoners, that racialism and sex discrimination are thriving in that country, and millions of working people are deprived of the fundamental social rights, in the first place of the right to work, that the national minorities are brutually exploited and oppressed.

The authors of the report preferred not to mention either the prosecution of champions of peace and social justice, fighters against racialism, criminal operations and spying on Americans by the FBI, CIA and other special services.

In the foreign policy section of the report its authors distort facts and slander the Soviet Union, which has given assistance to the Afghan people in repelling the aggression from the outside at the request of the legitimate Government of Afghanistan and in conformity with the existing bilateral agreement. At the same time, the report does not contain a line about Washington's policy of export of counterrevolution to that country and its role in the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Neither does the document mention blackmail and military threats by the USA against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the recent armed raid into Iran's territory. What sort of "adherence" to the human rights can it be, if Washington for many years gave every assistance to the bloody shah's regime, which plundered its country and brutally suppressed the Iranians?

The report, which was published on the eve of the November meeting in Madrid of representatives of the states--participants in the all-European conference, can be described only as a fresh attempt at undermining the Helsinki Final Act, the policy of detente. As is known, such attempts were repeatedly made in the past, but they invariably ended in a failure. This is also the destiny of the fresh lampoon concoted in Washington.

SENATOR BYRD APPEALS FOR OPEN CONVENTION

LD030640 Moscow TASS in English 0633 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, 3 August, TASS--The Senate Democratic Majority Leader Senator Robert Byrd appealed to President James Carter and Senator Edward Kennedy to give up the votes of their delegates, and hold a so-called "open convention" of the Democratic Party. The convention due to open on August 11 in New York is to name the Democratic candidate for the coming presidential elections. During the primary elections held at the beginning of the year, President Carter gathered the number of delegate votes needed for his election.

Robert Byrd decided to make this appeal after a week of consultations with representatives of the Democratic Party in Congress.

Opposition to Carter

LD022316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 2 August (TASS)--While final preparations are taking place in New York's sports complex, Madison Square Garden, for the national convention of the Democratic Party, which will open here on 11 August, within its ranks there is aggravation of disputes about whom to put forward as candidate for President for the coming 1981-84 term.

Until recently the picture was clear. At the primaries and meetings of local party organizations held in the United States last spring, President J. Carter was assured of support from a sufficient number of delegates to secure automatic nomination at the convention on the first ballot. However, discontent has sharply increased amongst rank-and-rile Democrats and party functionaries in recent weeks because of major failures in the domestic policy of the White House and the short-sighted and sometimes adventurist course pursued by the administration on the international arena. Their patience was tested too far by the scandal that has blown up in Washington over the illegal machinations of the President's brother--Billy Carter.

"Is it reasonable to propose as President a person whose activities are disapproved by 77 percent of the population, who is lagging 2 to 1 behind his Republican opponent in opinion polls and whose brother is involved in a mounting scandal?" the WALL STREET JOURNAL writes.

In the light of these circumstances there is a growing campaign in party ranks for holding a so-called "open" convention, that is, a convention in which the delegates would be released from the obligation to vote for J. Carter and would be able to support any other candidature. Several dozen congressmen, representatives of local authorities in states and cities and well-known party figures have joined the committee campaigning for holding an "open" convention.

According to a public opinion poll commissioned by the Washington POST, 41 percent of the convention delegates are now calling for the right to cast a free vote. "I consider that the party will gain if an open convention is held," the leader of the Iowa delegation told the New York TIMES. "The only solution is for the delegates to be able to vote for the candidate who has a chance of victory," said E. Carlo, president of the Sheet Metal Workers Association.

The first "dropouts" have appeared among the delegates who are "bound" to J. Carter by party rules. L. (Weinikoy), chairman of the New York State "Women for Carter" Committee, has renounced her powers as delegate, saying it will be against her conscience if she is forced to vote for the current president.

"The movement among the Democrats to jettison J. Carter is gathering momentum in spite of desperate efforts by the White House to suppress it," says the WALL STREET JOURNAL. Among the "alternatives" to J. Carter are said to include Secretary of State Muskie; M. Udall, member of the House of Representatives; and J. Wright, Democratic majority leader in the House of Representatives.

Because of the situation that has developed in the ranks of the Democratic Party, U.S. political observers are predicting that there will be a very fierce struggle between rival candidates at the convention.

PRAVDA on 'Billygate'

LD011301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov: "Washington Commotion"]

[Text] Washington--Americans are familiar with political scandals in the higher echelons of power. Sensational exposes of the sordid dealings of congressional and administration figures, even high-ranking officials--corruption, swindles, abuse of authority, the use of an official position for personal gain and to further political ambitions--have long been such commonplace phenomena in this "abode of freedom and democracy" that many regard them virtually as an unavoidable evil. In fact, noisy, sensational investigations and disclosures connected with corruption among White House officials and many venal congressmen [skhvachennykh za ruku congressmenov] are equally typical both of the period of office of D. Eisenhower's Republican administration and of the years of Democratic rule under President L. Johnson, although it is generally acknowledged that R. Nixon's Republican administration, which went down in modern U.S. history bearing the "Watergate" brand, established the record for criminal machinations.

The exposures during the Watergate political scandal showed the whole world the seamy side of the notorious "American way of life" and the profound moral degradation of American bourgeois figures operating frequently in accordance with the "anything goes" principle.

The Watergate scandal contributed significantly to the 1976 election defeat of Nixon's successor, G. Ford and the victory of President Carter, who was carried to the White House on a wave of solemn promises to clean up bureaucratic Washington and to be guided in his practical activity by the lofty principles of honesty and Christian morality.

But now the whole country is talking about the scandalous story of dubious financial deals involving the President's brother, Billy Carter. The Republicans were quick to call it "Billygate." On the insistence of the administration's opponents a special Senate subcommittee was quickly set up to investigate the circumstances of the activity of the President's brother.

Although White House representatives protest angrily against intentions to draw a comparison between the Billy Carter affair and the Watergate scandal, the opposition forces make it quite clear that they are using "Billygate" to do as much damage as possible to the President's prestige. At any rate this intention is clear enough from a statement by Senator R. Dole (Republican, Kans.). "Whereas during the Watergate investigation we were faced with campaign dirty tricks followed by attempts to cover up the traces," Senator Dole said, "the so-called 'Billygate' concerns relatives of the President, top White House officials and personal financial gain, including the possibility of indirect financial benefit for the President himself, and also obvious favoritism on the part of the Justice Department toward Billy Carter." (The local press notes that when he talked of "the possibility of indirect financial benefit" Senator Dole was obviously referring to the widespread rumors that part of the money received by Carter's brother was allegedly used to pay off the President's family debts.)

The tangle began to unwind after the President's brother Billy Carter, under pressure from the Justice Department, registered on 14 July as the agent of an Arab state and disclosed that several months previously he had received $220,000 from that country as payment for his work as commercial agent. The total amount of monetary remuneration for his services (Billy called the payments "loans") was supposed to be $500,000.

At the same time it was also learned that Billy Carter had concluded an agreement with the Florida oil company Charter Oil that he would get a 50-cent commission on each barrel of the Arab oil the delivery of which he promised to arrange on the basis of his contacts and opportunities.

Insofar as the Justice Department, on learning of the money illegally received by Billy, prepared criminal proceedings against the businessman, but Carter's brother concealed the fact he had received money and refused to register until the last moment, there has been a hail of accusations that he has used kinship ties to manage his affairs with profit. There has also been a hail of questions. Did the President know about all this? Who warned Billy that the Justice Department knew about the money he had received from the foreign state? Why did the President not resolutely call on his brother to break the contracts, which were not drawn up in legal form? There was also this question: If, as the White House has stated, it was only in the period between 11 and 14 July that the President learned of the money Billy had received, why did he telephone his brother 1 July and insist on the necessity of registering and thereby avoiding the threat of criminal prosecution that loomed over him?

Although the President's press secretary, J. Powell, stated that the White House has absolutely "nothing to hide" and "wants to answer any questions," the subsequent confused and inarticulate explanations, testimony to embarrassment in Carter's entourage, could have satisfied few people. The White House has claimed that the President "does not control" his brother's actions. However, the plausibility of this was called into question when it was learned that it was precisely on the President's recommendation that Billy was used as mediator to organize meetings between an Arab diplomat and Z. Brzezinski last November, supposedly for the purpose of discussing issues connected with the American hostages in Tehran.

Among th flood of accusations, excuses and denials sweeping Washington, the 25 July statement by Attorney General B. Civiletti created a sensation. He suddenly admitted something that he himself and the White House had hitherto repeatedly and categorically denied. Namely that he, Civiletti, clearly in contravention of the law, it transpires, discussed with the President the case of his brother Billy during a meeting on 17 June and gave the President the opinion that his brother would probably avoid criminal prosecution if he swiftly registered officially with the Justice Department as the agent of a foreign state.

Democratic Party leaders are expressing concern over the influence the "Billy affair" will have on J. Carter's prospects of a second term. In this connection a group of influential Democrats has launched an attempt to find another presidential candidate. This group of 50 congressmen has announced the creation of a "Committee for an Open Party Convention," which implies "releasing" delegates from their commitment to vote for the candidate they preferred in the primaries and opens up the possibility of nominating another candidate. Vice President Mondale, Secretary of State Muskie, Senator Jackson and Representative Udall are mentioned among new candidates.

The results of the latest public opinion polls are also bad news for the President and the party as a whole. Thus according to a poll just carried out by ABC in conjunction with the Harris Service, 77 percent of Americans negatively assess J. Carter's activity as President. "The popularity of the White House incumbent," an ABC correspondent notes, "is even lower than Nixon's during the Watergate scandal."

Of course, the poll results are also partly influenced by "Billygate." But the main reason for the disillusionment of many Americans lies deeper. After all, the former election promises have been broken, and economic recession, inflation, rising prices, massive unemployment and deprivation of rights for millions of citizens reign in the country. The administration's course of an arms race and of undermining detente is also boomeranging against its prestige.

EMBASSY PROTESTS HOLDING OF POLOVCHAK CHILDREN

LD031246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Washington--Representatives of the Embassy of the USSR in Washington have visited the State Department of the United States of America and once again drawn its attention to the facts of gross violation by the official authorities of the United States to which the family of the Soviet citizen Polovchak is at present subjected. As has already been reported, the Polovchaks appealed in May to the Consular Section of the Embassy of the USSR in Washington with the request to be allowed to return to their motherland. However, American authorities hindered the departure of their children to the Soviet Union--the 17-year-old Natalya and the 12-year-old Vladimir.

The unprecedented action of the American authorities cannot be assessed otherwise than an officially sanctioned kidnapping of children from their parents. The head of the district Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States announced that the 12-year-old Vladimir had been granted political asylum. This provocatory decision which contradicts all principles of humanity as well as the principle of reunification of families, which is contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was sanctioned by the State Department.

As a result of the ceaseless arbitrariness, the Polovchak children have until now not been returned to their parents and remain in the hands of official authorities as actual hostages. For this reason the family cannot leave for its motherland.

The Embassy of the USSR in the United States has warned the State Department that the actions of official American authorities with regard to the Polovchak family can have far-reaching consequences, not only for Soviet-American relations but also for international legality as a whole. It was also noted that a situation has arisen in which not a single foreign family with minor children is safeguarded against analogous acts of violation.

The Soviet Embassy has resolutely demanded from the State Department an immediate and total cessation of violence regarding the family of the Soviet citizen Polovchak, and the safeguarding of (?appropriate) conditions for the unhindered departure of the parents together with their children for the Soviet Union. At the same time the Embassy of the USSR found it necessary to warn the State Department that all responsibility for the unlawful actions with regard to the family of Soviet citizens lies wholly with the American side, together with all consequences stemming from it.

Commentary in PRAVDA

LD011231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Provocative Undertaking"]

[Text] Washington, 28 July--The U.S. authorities have organized their latest provocative undertaking with the blatant purpose of introducing additional complications into Soviet-U.S. relations and undermining still further the spirit of detente. With the knowledge and permission of the U.S. State Department, the Chicago immigration office has granted "political asylum" to a 12-year-old child, having physically wrested him from his parents, who are Soviet citizens.

The case's history is as follows: In May the married couple Yu.L. and A.M. Polovchak asked the USSR Embassy's Consular Section in Washington to be allowed to return home--to the Soviet Union. At the invitation of relatives and misled by their promises, they had arrived at the beginning of the year to take up permanent residence in the United States. Their children came with them--an adult daughter and two sons aged 12 and 6.

In the Ukraine the Polovchaks had their own little house with a plot of land, the head of the family worked as a driver and had earned a good wage, his wife kept house and his older children studies. On arriving in the United States they came under the category of so-called "refugees." For 2 months they lived with their relatives in Chicago without receiving any grants from the U.S. authorities. Then Polovchak succeeded in getting work as a labourer at a steel mill and his wife found work as a hospital charwoman. They had to rent housing in one of the city's poorest quarters, where immigrants live.

Dissillusioned with American reality and plumbing the depths of misery in the United States, the Polovchaks requested permission to return to the Soviet Union. However, "benefactors" turned up who made attempts to lure 12-year-old Vladimir, giving him a bicycle and promising him an automobile. Tempted by these promises, the boy ran away from home and for a long time his parents did not even know where he was.

Then a legal action was organized in which it was decided whether to hand over the child to his parents. So far it has bwen decided to leave Vladimir in the custody of the Illinois Children and Family Services Administration, but a definitive decision is to be taken in a few weeks. However, without waiting for it, the Chicago Immigration and Naturalization Service, by agreement with the State Department, decided to grant the boy "political asylum" in violation even of U.S. laws, which provide for the return of children to their parents.

Vladimir's father assessed the legal farce, the decision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the State Department's stance, as the kidnapping of his child. In response to inquiries from U.S. correspondents, the USSR Embassy in Washington stated that it shared the father's opinion--a kidnapping, sanctioned by none other than the top U.S. authorities who are so fond of donning the darb of "defenders of human rights."

The embassy noted that the actions of the U.S. authorities could have very far-reaching consequences not only for Soviet-U.S. relations (all members of the Polovchaks' family are Soviet citizens) but also for international legal procedures as a whole. It transpires that not a single foreign family entering the United States and including minor children has any guarantee that a similar fate does not await it too.

The affront inflicted on the Polovchak family is a flagrant violation of the principles of morality and humanity, including the principles of reuniting families contained in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. U.S. propaganda is not producing all kinds of glowing accounts of this "story," assigning entire pages to it. The provocative political nature of this campaign is indubitable and this is recognized by many ordinary Americans. "I believe that this is an act of kidnapping, a blatantly political decision with no legal basis whatever," declared a Washington lawyer who, for understandable reasons, was reluctant to give his name. This unprecedented decision cannot fail to provoke anxiety, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses.

AUTHORITIES IMPRISON PROTESTING IRANIAN STUDENTS

LD021906 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Washington, August 2, TASS--In the atmosphere of the anti-Iranian hysteria unleashed in the USA, the U.S. authorities continue staging reprisals against Iranian students in the USA and other persons of the Iranian nationality. Yesterday evening 172 Iranians who had been thrown into Washington's prison for participation in a peaceful demonstration of protest against the policy of blackmailing their country were brought to the Andrews Air Base. They have been guarded by a large police convoy. The handcuffed Iranian were herded into two C-141 military transport planes and flown to the military base Stewart in New York State. They will be kept there under guard until the Federal authorities decide the question of their deportation from the United States.

Iranian students continue for the sixth day their hunger strike in front of the White House fence. They called the strike in protest against the United States aggressive policy with regard to Iran.

A group of lawyers representing the interests of Iranian students held a press conference. Prominent lawyer Mark Lane told newsmen about the brutal treatment to which imprisoned students are subjected by the U.S. authorities.

He said many of them have the marks of beatings. They are denied medical aid, undergo humiliating interrogations and are threatened to be killed. He also said that the FBI organized so-called reply protests of the U.S. public in which hired agents of the police actually take part. Every day they are carried in buses to the White House so that with the connivance of the police try to provoke clashes with students participating in the hunger strike. [sentence as received]

Chairman of the Committee for the Settlement of the U.S.-Iranian crisis Norman Forrar who spoke at the press conference read out the address of the committee which urges the U.S. authorities to stop arbitrariness and lawlessness.

POLITICAL SETTLEMENT OF AFGHAN QUESTION REJECTED

LD022110 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] New York, 2 August, TASS--The concrete, businesslike steps by the Soviet Union directed at reaching a political settlement, that is, the withdrawal from Afghanistan of some Soviet military units whose stay there is not necessary at the present time, nonplussed certain circles in Washington which are trying their best to avoid a political settlement of the Afghan situation. Under these conditions, acting on the White House's directions and seeking to revive the dying campaign of slander around Afghanistan, American news agencies spread various fabrications, presented as "reports from Kabul", with a view to maintaining the anti-Afghan hysteria. Such a fabrication about some "disturbances in the Afghan Army" and "large-scale combat operations" with participation of Soviet troops, etc. was spread by AP agency which quoted some "source" in Kabul without precising, of course, what kind of a source is meant.

All signs indicate that the source of false information is far from the Afghan capital. It is in Washington, or, to be more precise, in the White House. The authors of such fabrications are obviously engaged in wishful thinking. People who shape policy at the White House possess, probably, such a limited imagination that they cannot figure out that it is now necessary to act in the direction towards a political settlement of the situation which developed around Afghanistan if the United States really wants, as it declares, to "reduce tension and normalise the situation."

It seems that the line of the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski took the upper hand in Washington. He cynically declared the other day that they do not need the political settlement. Hence the zeal of the American mass media in spreading fabrications similar to the hoax of AP agency.

Rejecting a political settlement, Washington has embarked on the path of expanding military interference in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, by forming, arming and sending to Afghanistan gangs of mercenaries who sow death among the Afghan civilians.

COMMENTATOR DECRIES MOVE TO FREE CIA FROM CONGRESSIONAL CONTROL

LD030604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a draft law giving the President the right not to notify legislators in advance about CIA secret operations of special importance for reasons of the country's national security.

Yet another step has been taken toward freeing the U.S. espionage agency from any kind of control by Congress, our observer notes.

CIA Director Stansfield Turner has repeatedly attributed to these controls the scandalous failures of American spies in carrying out illegal operations outside the United States. Under pressure from American public opinion, the Washington administration has been forced to adopt a number of cosmetic measures to draw a veil over the CIA's dirty deeds, especially following disclosures about the espionage agency's activities in Iran and Afghanistan.

Now that the heat of the protests has diminished a little, Washington is once again hatching plans to extend the CIA's criminal operations. Having learned its lesson, the administration this time is trying to keep the activities of its intelligence service as secret as possible and also to (?drag out) [words indistinct] those Americans who make disclosures about the activities of CIA agents abroad.

The idea of freeing the American spy agency from supervision so as to increase the effectiveness of its activities is being implemented on the direct initiative of the White House. Speaking in Washington at the annual congress of the American Society of Newspaper Publishers, Stansfield Turner said straight out that all sides of CIA activity, including its secret operations, are directly controlled by the White House, and incidentally, to a much greater extent than was ever the case previously. The U.S. President is striving to obtain greater personal control over the activities of the intelligence service and to pursue in secret from legislators and American public opinion actions fitting in with his mercenary plans (?of the moment). A glaring example of such an operation was the criminal military provocation against sovereign Iran, which, as is known, ended in failure.

POLICY COULD INVOLVE COUNTRY IN ANOTHER VIETNAM

LD030148 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] As Beijing steps up military provocations against Vietnam and sets Pol Pot bands at Kampuchea, Washington has decided to stage a visit of its warships to Thailand. Our observer Vladislav Kozyakov comments:

I think most Americans would hate to imagine for even a minute that their country could again become involved in a war in some remote place like Southeast Asia. Unfortunately, the present United States policy in that region offers them no guarantees against being drawn into another Vietnam. That is because this United States policy fails to take into account some practical realities of the situation and tries to force decisions on the countries of that region.

And there is one more factor which heightens chances of a war in Indochina even more. Washington is siding with Beijing, and the Chinese leaders clearly think they can capitalize on a conflict in that part of the world. In a statement in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives a few days back Secretary of State Muskie went on record as saying that the recent meeting of President Carter with Prime Minister Hua Guofeng had confirmed that the strategic views of the two sides coincide on major points. One of these points happens to be the present United States-Chinese strategy on Southeast Asia.

Washington and Beijing really see eye to eye on that score and act in fine coordination. The Chinese leaders give orders about military provocations on the Vietnam border and refuse to resume talks, saying they will teach Vietnam another lesson. And at the same time the Chinese are stepping up arms supplies to the remaining Pol Pot bands entrenched in Thailand. Monthly shipments of some 500 tons of Chinese arms arrive in Bangkok and are delivered to Pol Pot bands operating on the border with Kampuchea. These bands, based in Thailand, launch sabotage raids into Kampuchea, terrorizing and murdering civilians.

In using this tactic, Beijing tries to restore the pro-Chinese puppet regime of Pol Pot which has annihilated more than 3 million of its own citizens. This Chinese strategy is backed by Washington which keeps pouring arms into Thailand accompanied by military advisers in a bid to (?entice) the Thai authorities to take a hostile stand towards their neighbors.

Washington officials are doing all they can to justify their dangerous collusion with Beijing in Southeast Asia before their own public. The Americans are told that the root of the matter is the aggressive stance of Vietnam. But this kind of reasoning was also used to deceive the Americans during the Vietnam war and the nation had to pay such a high price for that war. As it is, the governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos offer some very constructive proposals on all outstanding problems of that region, but all these offers are rejected by Beijing and also by Thailand which is backed by the United States. The truth of the matter is that the common United States-Chinese strategy really leaves no room for a peace settlement in Indochina on principles of respect for the sovereign rights of the countries of that region. The aim of that strategy is to turn that region into another hotbed of tension and military confrontation and deprive the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea of their hard-won freedom. This strategy is pursued despite the fact that it can involve the American nation in another Vietnam.

PRAVDA VIEWS 'FAILURE' OF ADMINISTRATION ECONOMIC POLICY

LD011335 [Editorial Report] Moscow Pravda in Russian on 26 July carries on page 5, under the headline "'Black Hole' of Recession," a 500-word Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column" describing symptoms of economic crisis in the United States and citing U.S. news media comments and criticism of the current administration from former Labor Secretary G. Shultz. Orekhov concludes:

"Thus the current U.S. administration's economic policy is failing. And this is hardly surprising, since priority has been given to the arms race and militarization. 'America is a country experiencing serious economic difficulties. It is scarcely capable of bearing the current burden of military spending and will be threatened with disaster if spending is significantly increased,' Boston's CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR warns.

"Will Washington heed this sober warning?"

DPRK RECEIVES SUPPORT ON KOREAN QUESTION

SK030449 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Commentary by Moscow Radio Commentator Mikhaylov]

[Text] The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its stance toward the Korean question. In a letter to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet noted as follows:

The Soviet Union fully supports the consistent efforts of the DPRK to make the outside forces withdraw from South Korea and to solve the Korean question in a peaceful manner. The Soviet people believe that the Korean question should be solved peacefully, on the basis of democracy, by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference. The foreign troops' occupation of South Korea and the deployment of forces equipped with nuclear weapons are the great obstacle to the achievement of the reunification of North and South Korea and are factors creating tension in the Far East.

The DPRK Government has made realistic proposals many times to advance the will of all the Korean people, reflecting their desires. From the first day of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule, it made every effort to eliminate the imperialists' scheme to occupy Korea and to perpetuate the nation's division.

When the Korean question was discussed in the United Nations the Soviet Union made proposals concerning the intitation of the DPRK representatives and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea. Through the efforts of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, (?noteworthy) progress was made in solving the Korean question.

The notorious UN Committee for the Reunification of Korea, which conspired with the imperialist bloc in interfering in the Korean people's domestic affairs for a long time, was dissolved and the right of the DPRK to send a permanent observer delegation was enacted.

With the initiatives of the Soviet Union, of other socialist countries and the developing nations, the 30th meeting of the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, discussing the Korean issue for the first time in history, calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace treaty.

The consistent support for the constructive proposals of the DPRK Government for the peaceful reunification of the nation is also demonstrated in the international socialist [word indistinct] which was signed by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and by the Soviet (?Government).

Korea's reunification remains a long standing issue. A positive solution of this question will ease tensions in the Far East and (?contribute) to the promotion of world peace. Support for the DPRK proposals for peace and the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea, and solidarity with the Korean people--who denounce the Seoul regime's atrocities--are growing stronger as expressed in the letter of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS GUILTY OF 'DISTORTION' ON AFGHAN AFFAIRS

LD012346 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] London, 1 August, TASS--The initiators of the malicious campaign of slander that has been unleashed in the West around the events in Afghanistan do not disdain to use anything to create for the Philistin a picture of the situation in that country couched in utterly dark colors.

Foreign journalists are above all guilty of the distortion of the state of affairs in Afghanistan, writes in the newspaper SUNDAY TIMES Philip Jacobson, who stayed in Afghanistan for a few weeks this year and who travelled much in the country. Jacobson mentions such a case: Early in June Western diplomats playing golf saw helicopters flying to the area of Paghman, near Kabul. The diplomats let the visiting correspondents know about that, and were very surprised when two days later a number of Western newspapers reported with different "impressive" details that 20,000 strong troops of rebels are being concentrated in the Paghman Mountains preparing to attack Kabul. This is nonsense, since fact convincingly show that the rebels are absolutely unable to undertake such an action, he stressed.

The Western press, Jacobson writes, as a rule, willingly picks up assertions, coming from rebel circles, in everything which concerns Afghanistan. But it should be said that the behavior of Western diplomats is not trustworthy either. Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Kabul grossly misinformed American journalists when in the first days after the introduction of Soviet troops in Afghanistan it referring to "impeccably sourced accounts" reported major battles, devastated cities and threatening movements of Russian troops. [sentence as received]

From "diplomatic sources," the author writes, journalists learnt that the village of Golbahar was destroyed. But, the author said, he could tell for sure that when he passed through Golbahar, the village was still on one piece.

Western embassies, the author writes, repeated with enthusiasm fables that the Russians are stabbed, slaughtered, killed with clubs and other methods in broad daylight in Kabul streets. The author writes he did not meet anybody either an Afghani or a foreigner, who could confirm though one such attack with citing concrete facts.

The author of the article describes as sheer nonsense also allegations about losses of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Role of U.S. Kabul Embassy

LD021818 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Many reports in the American and other Western media on the events in Afghanistan often begin with the words "according to reliable sources in Kabul" and "as diplomatic sources in Kabul report"--and then follow so many elaborate lies one's ears are assailed. These so-called reliable sources report that clashes are taking place in the streets of Afghan towns. The truth is that tranquility and peace reign in the streets. The so-called diplomatic sources, carried away by their fevered imaginations, are wiping major regions and towns in Afghanistan from the face of the earth with one stroke of the pen. The thinking of those pushing such fabrications is very simple: Who can verify these sensational reports? But there are observers with an objective outlook who do come to Afghanistan from Western countries. They see the true situation in Afghanistan and expose the truth about the liars.

However, there are times when journalists with an objective outlook refute the slanderous reports of these so-called reliable sources. Thus, for instance, Phillip Jacobson, correspondent of the British SUNDAY TIMES, recently visited Afghanistan. In an article published on 27 June he cited evidence refuting all the reports published in the Western press on the situation in Afghanistan and the activities of the limited number of Soviet military units in the country. This British journalist sharply ridiculed the behavior of the Afghan rebel leader Gayrani who is given to frequent pompous statement before Western journalists. Phillip Jacobson, exposing the role of the U.S. Embassy in Afghanistan,in the preparation of false reports on Afghanistan, writes: The U.S. Embassy in Kabul seriously misled Western journalists...with impeccably sourced accounts of major battles, devastated cities, and threatening Russian troop movements.

This, then, is the so-called reliable source in Kabul that supplies false reports to the Western press organs. The U.S. Embassy in Kabul is fabricating anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan lies and thus engaging in very ugly affairs. The aim of this is to draw the attention of world public opinion away from Washington's increased shipment of arms to the mercenaries that are waging a war against the Afghan people.

PAKISTANI AID TO 'ANTI-AFGHAN SCUM' SCORED

LD031740 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Kabul, August 3, TASS--The organ of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR today published an article which resolutely condemns the backing given by the military regime of Ziaul Haq to Afghan bandits and renegades that got entrenched in the territory of Pakistan.

The article stresses that the Pakistani administration is raising the hullaballoo about so-called "Afghan refugees" to whom it is giving the every growing military assistance, striving to distract the attention of the people of Pakistan from solving burning political problems of the country, such as the extremely low living standards, unemployment, the intensification of the military dictatorship of the generals. The Ziaul Haq regime is hoping to get the financial economic and other assistance from the U.S. imperialists, Chinese hegemonists and Arab reaction.

But the people of Pakistan declared against this policy of the military regime. A number of armed clashes between the population of districts of Pakistani Baluchistan and anti-Afghan scum took place recently in Pakistan.

But the Pakistani troops took the side of gangsters and terrorists. The progressive circles of Pakistan, including student organizations, demand that the authorities should liquidate the so-called "refugee camps" where Afghan counterrevolutionary scum is concentrated, should stop interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan that took the road of revolutionary transformations.

The article stresses in conclusion that the short-sighted policy of the Pakistani Government contradicts the vital interests of the Pakistani people that is striving to establish goodneighbourly relations with its neighbour, Afghanistan.

KAMPUCHEAN MEMORANDUM SCORES ACTS BY THAILAND

LD022028 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, August 2, TASS--The Thai authorities pretend that they take a neutral stand with regard to Kampuchea. In fact, however, they assist in all ways Chinese arms deliveries to the Pol Pot gangs and provide shelter on their territory for the Pol Pot men and Khmer reactionaries. This is stressed in a memorandum, distributed here by the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The document also stresses that Thailand's Armed Forces systematically violate Kampuchea's borders and provide artillery, infantry, tank and air support for the sorties into the Kampuchean territory by the Pol Pot men and Khmer reactionaries.

The memorandum indicates that it is quite clear that if Thailand did not allow Beijing to use its territory as shelter and place for training and supplying the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and other reactionaries, there would be no tension on the border between the two countries.

Each time when the revolutionary army of Kampuchea delivers devastating blows at the intruding gangs, they roll back into the Thai territory where they again receive assistance and wait for fresh opportunities to cross the border to continue their subversive activities against the people of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Under an agreement between Bangkok and Beijing, Chinese ships carry to the port of the Thai capital military equipment disguised as ordinary cargoes, which the Thai military supply to Ubon to be distributed among the Pol Pot men. An average of 500 tons of Chinese arms and ammunition are thus delivered each month. Fully resolved to finally defeat the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs and protect from outside encroachments the peaceful life of the people, Kampuchea's revolutionary forces display maximum restraint in the face of such actions on the part of the Thai authorities.

The document points out that the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea displayed goodwill on several occasions, expressing readiness to start talks to discuss urgent measures on removing tensions on the border and resolve other questions, such as, for instance, the problem of the Kampuchean refugees in Thailand, as well as the question of the form of negotiations, acceptable in the present circumstances, when the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Thailand have not as yet established diplomatic relations.

The memorandum states that, unfortunately, Thailand has been rejecting negotiations until today, and its negative response to the proposal by the Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, held in Vientiane on July 17-18, attests to its unwillingness to resolve the outstanding problems. Thailand demands respect for its independence, sovereignty and territory integrity while it is binding itself closer with the Chinese policy of undermining sovereignty of other countries, particularly the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Such a stand is detrimental, primarily, to Thailand itself and the Thai people. It also runs counter to the interests of peace and stability.

LEONIDOV EXAMINES VISIT OF THAI FOREIGN MINISTER TO CHINA

OW022112 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Leonidov commentary: "Thai Foreign Minister Sawetsila's Visit to China"]

[Excerpts] Thai Foreign Minister Sawetsila has concluded his official visit to China. Station observer Leonidov writes in this connection: The talks between China and Thailand were held while the situation in Indochina was worsening.

Beijing's leadership was also carrying out increasingly frequent armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border, shelling Kampuchea's border areas from inside Thailand and sending Pol Pot's armed bandits there. Thailand closed its border with Laos and moved troops to that area.

It is reported that during the Sino-Thai talks, the Chinese leaders insisted that Bangkok should not agree to hold talks with Vietnam and Laos. Not only that, but well-informed sources in Jakarta also pointed out: Beijing even hinted to Thai leaders that it hoped for a reorganization of the current Thai Government in order to remove those regarded as unstable by Beijing and replace them with pro-Beijing elements. If rejected, Beijing would use as a threat the possibility of a worsening of the internal situation in Thailand.

We would like to remind everyone. About 3 weeks ago, while attending the funeral for the late Japanese Prime Minister Ohira, Thai Prime Minister Tinsulanon met with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo. Also present at the meeting were U.S. President Carter, acting Japanese Prime Minister Ito and Ieng Sary, the butcher of Kampuchean people. At the meeting, a joint strategy for actions in Southeast Asia was formulated.

All indications show that Beijing and Washington have a special role for Bangkok to play in their strategic schemes. According to their intention, it is precisely Thailand that should become their docile tool against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They feel that it is imperative to have the other ASEAN countries unite around Bangkok and form a united front to struggle against the three Indochinese countries. Therefore, it can be estimated that the question of turning ASEAN into a military alliance against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was discussed in Beijing. It seems that the question of giving more active assistance to Pol Pot's remaining bandits in Thai territory was also discussed. Beijing's plans call for continued use of Thai territory to attack the legitimate Government of Kampuchea, attempting to pull this suffering nation back to the miserable years of the Pol Pot regime.

Recently, Beijing's leadership has been inclined to talk about the so-called guarantee of Thailand's security, blustering everywhere that Thailand is not alone, that China stands at its side, that Vietnam should be taught another lesson, and so on. The matter has gone so far that Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Shang Wenjin saw fit to say that the invasion of Vietnam by Chinese forces is to be decided by the Thai Government's wish. It is obvious that Beijing is trying hard to push Bangkok onto a dangerous adventurist road in foreign policy. Such an adventure has nothing in common with the fundamental interests of the Thai people. The Sino-Thai-Beijing talks indicate that the highest ruling clique in China will continue to stir up the tense situation in Indochina. To achieve this objective, the clique will also try to use certain political groups in Thailand.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER CUNHAL MEETS BREZHNEV IN CRIMEA

LD021850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, met today in the Crimea with Alvaro Cunhal, general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party.

Comrade Cunhal talked about the work of the Portuguese Communist Party and about the selfless efforts of the working people directed toward the preservation of the progressive changes achieved as a result of the April revolution in 1974. The Portuguese people are resolved to give a rebuff to the reaction which is attempting to liquidate the democratic regime in their country. Leonid Brezhnev expressed the respect of Soviet people for the Portuguese people, solidarity of the Soviet communists with the struggle of the Portuguese Communist Party, of the Portuguese patriots in defense of the democratic gains. He summed up the international policy and the work of the party in the closing stage of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the preparations for the regular 26th party congress.

Alvaro Cunhal pointed to the great significance that the peaceful foreign policy of the CPSU, the strengthening of the economic might of the Soviet Union, further rise in the living standards of the Soviet people have for the world revolutionary process.

Leonid Brezhnev and Alvaro Cunhal said that the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party will continue doing all they can to improve the international climate and oppose the aggressive forces of imperialism that are striving to impose on the peoples a new round of the arms race. The outstanding significance of the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at the lessening of international tensions and creating real opportunities for curbing the arms race was emphasized in this connection. The Soviet Union's proposals for talks on medium-range nuclear missile weapons, the proposals that were advanced during Helmut Schmidt's visit to Moscow, are called upon to play a special role.

During the talks, high appraisal was made of the successes of the two peoples in the construction of socialism and in the struggle for democracy, freedom, national independence and social progress. Leonid Brezhnev and Alvaro Cunhal emphasized the need for consolidating the cohesion of communist and workers parties as an important condition for intensifying the activity of the international public and for launching effective actions with other democratic forces for the sake of peace and detente.

Leonid Brezhnev and Alvaro Cunhal confirmed that they are convinced supporters of the consolidation of cooperation and solidarity among the three great revolutionary forces of our time--the socialist countries, the working class movement of capitalist countries and the national liberation movement.

The readiness to strengthen fraternal friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Portuguese Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed during the meeting.

The meeting took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and confirmed the agreement between both parties on all matters.

KUZNETSOV SEES FINLAND'S KEKKONEN OFF AT AIRPORT

LD301252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Urho Kekkonen, the president of the Republic of Finland, who visited Moscow as an honorary guest of the 22d Olympic games, left for home today. At the airport he was seen off by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Novikov, chairman of the 1980 Olympiad organizing committee; Zemskov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

FRENCH CP LEADER MARCHAIS DEPARTS ENDS VISIT

LD031226 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 3 TASS--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (FCP), who headed the FCP delegation at the Olympiad-80, left Moscow. Georges Marchais was seen off by Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR, ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATIONS MEET

LD011408 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Rome, August 1 TASS--The CPSU delegation, that has arrived in Italy in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the Italian Communist Party, has commenced talks. At the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party the head of the delegation, member of the CPSU CC, the Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publications Boris Stukalin was received by the General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer. Present at the meeting was member of the leadership of the ICP Paolo Bufalini.

ROME CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON RAILROAD STATION BOMBING

LD032340 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Our Rome correspondent Valeriy Prostakhov writes:

Italy is once again mourning its dead. Nearly 90 dead and over 200 injured--this is the tragic balance sheet of the explosion in Bologna railroad station. The walls of the station building collapsed on the cars of a train due to depart within a few minutes. At first, the cause of the explosion was thought to be a boiler or power station accident, but shortly afterward this assumption was proved wrong, with the discovery in the waiting room of traces of the explosion consisting of a hole with a diameter of 1.5 meters. The time and place of the explosion were not chosen at random. This time of the year marks the sixth anniversary of another crime, the bomb on the Italicus train. That bomb was placed by the neofascist terrorist group whose head, Mario Tuti, after a long and drawn out investigation, is only now being brought before a court.

This new and even more monstrous crime is also considered to be the work of neofascists. Nearly 11 years have elapsed since the slaughter in the agricultural bank in Milan. One after the other, terrorist acts have followed in succession in Italy aimed against the supporters of the republican regime. The bomb explosion in Bologna is eloquent testimony of the growing peril of terrorism in Italy.

IRANIAN STUDENTS IN TEHRAN CONDEMN U.S. POLICE 'REPRISALS'

LD031916 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 3 Aug, TASS--Iranian students who continue holding American diplomats-spies condemned the police reprisals that were unleashed by the U.S. authorities against the peaceful demonstration of the Iranian students studying in the United States. In the call broadcast over Radio Tehran they urged the Iranian people to consolidate unity in the face of the continued interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Iran. The students urged the residents of the capital to hold a new demonstration of protest in front of the building of the United States' Embassy in Tehran.

Tehran Demonstration

LD021712 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 2 Aug, TASS--A demonstration of people of the Iranian capital was held outside the building of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Relatives of Iranian students who have been thrown into prisons in the United States also took part in the demonstration. "Moslem students, supporters of the course of the Imam", joined in the demonstration. They read out a statement which condemns the illegal actions of the U.S. police with regard to Iranian students studying in the United States.

Deputy of Parliament Ho'jat-ol-Esalm Khaymene'is addressed the message to the American people which, specifically, says: "American congressmen sent a letter to deputies of the Iranian parliament. In that letter they proclaimed friendship and peace. But we cannot believe these words since the United States is sending into Iran its mercenaries for conducting subversive activity and organizing sabotage and the U.S. police throws young Iranians into prisons."

President of Iran Bani-Sadr in an interview with the Japanese newspaper MAINICHI declared for a radical revision of Iran's relations with the United States. He pointed out that Washington should abandon its policy of imposing its domination. Bani-Sadr urged foreign states to keep from interfering in the internal affairs of Iran. He also demanded that all the wealth that had been plundered by the shah and his family should be returned to Iran.

Muslim Students Statement

LD011526 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 1 Aug, TASS--The Moslem students who continue holding the U.S. hostages in various cities of Iran circulated a statement which says: "We are at war with the Government of the USA. All U.S. conspiracies and intrigues directed against Iran since the accomplishment of the revolution, the seizure of the U.S. spies, Washington's failed military venture which was undertaken for the purpose of freeing the hostages, the coup d'etat attempt, sabotage, bomb explosions as well as the recent death of the former shah will not change Iran's stand with regard to the United States. The students--the followers of the course of iman--will carry on struggle against the USA right up to the U.S. utter defeat in this region of the globe."

An uneasy situation keeps on in the capital of Iran: Last night a group of counter-revolutionary elements made an attempt to seize one of the capital's military installations stationed on the north eastern outskirts of Tehran. According to a report of the newspaper ETELA'AT, during the exchange of fire which lasted throughout the night the attackers used light and heavy small arms. Units of the Guards of the Islamic Revolution with the support of the members of the revolutionary committees repulsed the attack. As a result of the exchange of fire there are wounded. Nineteen people were arrested.

Appeal to Waldheim

LD032123 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, August 3, TASS--Demonstrations and meetings continue here in protests against the United States interference in internal affairs of Iran and barbarous actions of the U.S. police that brutally attacked a demonstration of Iranian students in Washington. One of such demonstrations was held outside the building of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Its participants adopted the resolution demanding that the United States Government should put an end to such disgraceful actions. "How can the criminal U.S. Government which talks noisily about its adherence to humanism and human rights can justify its cruelty," the statement says.

In connection with the arrest of a number of participants in a student demonstration in Washington, the Foreign Ministry of Iran turned for assistance to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. It was also announced in Tehran that Iran's representative at the United Nations was instructed to visit Iranian women who had been arrested by the United States authorities for the participation in the demonstration.

Radio Tehran reports that a stream of statements of solidarity with the arrested students is coming to the government from various public organizations and individuals from all Iranian provinces.

SAVCHENKO BLAMES IMPERIALISTS, REACTIONARIES FOR IRANIAN ILLS

GF021740 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Various articles have appeared recently in the Western press which are trying to show, in one way or other, that Iran's revolution has been doomed to defeat and that its sun is setting. THE FINANCIAL TIMES carried an article entitled, "Iran's Islamic Revolution Is Facing a Deadlock." It seems as though Western reporters who easily condemn the whole Islamic revolution want to present their wishes as realities and help imperialist forces crush this revolution.

Yes, Iran is presently going through a difficult stage in its development and growth, and this stage is difficult because American imperialism, by resorting to plots and other forms of intervention in Iran's affairs, has increased its pressure on Iran.

At the same time, domestic reaction, which has intentionally colluded with imperialism, is trying to prevent a solution to the important problems being faced by the Iranian revolution, upset the country's situation and instill dissatisfaction with the revolution among the masses.

Meanwhile, reactionaries are resorting to terrorism on vast dimensions. There are reports almost daily on political assassinations and bomb explosions in public buildings, offices and vehicles in Tehran. Last Tuesday, a bomb exploded in Tehran's Farahabad district and a number of buildings were damaged. On the same day, a religious leader named Hoj'at ol-Eslam Abolghasem Eslami was killed, and last week strong explosions shook various parts of the capital. One of these explosions resulted in 6 persons being killed and more than 100 injured. The rightwing extremist Forqan organization has claimed responsibility for these crimes.

Apparently this organization is closely linked with the CIA. Forqan representatives have announced that they are seeking their revenge on the Iranian revolution. They want to make it understood that they are preparing to carry out new crimes aimed at terrorizing the people, creating chaos and instilling dissatisfaction with the revolution.

In addition to using such methods of banditry, the criminals and imperialist agents are also using calculated and sly methods. They are throwing people who are unaware of the (?secrets) of politics at the throats of the country's democratic forces. At the same time, reactionaries and imperialist agents are trying to prevent those political forces that defend the victories of the revolution from carrying out their serious political activities. The recent attack against the Iranian Tudeh Party headquarters in Tehran, which was organized with the participation of American agents, is one of the manifestations of this political line being pursued by reactionaries with the aid of imperialists.

(?We will refer to another example). By misusing the efforts to purge government organizations of persons who are corrupt and dangerous to society, which is being carried out by officials, the reactionaries are trying to involve innocent employees with democratic ideas and accuse them of having relations with the shah's regime and the American spying agencies.

Domestic reactionaires are also using the tactic of obstructionism in government organizations and agencies in order to intensify the effects of the economic blockade imposed by the United States of America and Western governments.

Everyone is clearly aware of the fact that during an investigation of the activities of sea, land and air transportation in Iran, a very large quantity of goods and freight were found in the customs offices and storerooms. They had been stored there for many months. Investigations into this matter showed that the freight included large quantities of materiel and spare parts that are imported and without which many of Iran's organizations cannot function. A shortage of these items will lead to a decrease in production. Therefore, this obstructionism results in increased unemployment which has presently passed the 3 million mark. This has also resulted in an increase in the prices of goods needed by the people.

In light of the economic boycott imposed by Western countries, economic and other relations with socialist countries and especially with the Soviet Union gain special importance for Iran. But in this field too reactionaries have not stopped trying to weaken Iran's revolution and separate it from its friends and natural allies on the international scene.

It is extremely interesting to note that following the West's steps to intensify the economic war against the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iranian reactionaries have intensified their attacks on the good-neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Iran. Remarks by some of Iran's political officials and mass media, namely remarks by Iran's Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, as well as some commentaries carried by Radio Tehran have been presented in an odd tone. It seems that apparently they have intentionally decided to help the imperialists as far as possible in isolating Iran on the international scene.

How far some of the remarks, rumors and fabrications by the opponents of Soviet-Iranian good-neighborly relations have gone! For instance, a person named Mohammad Reyshahri has written in ETELA'AT: The Soviet Union is connected with the CIA's plot against Iran that was revealed recently.

Dear listeners, of course imperialist and reactionary plots create many difficulties in Iran's life. But despite all this, Iran's patriotic forces have reason to regard the future with faith. All existing problems can be successfully overcome by consolidating the cooperation between all revolutionary forces, intensifying struggles against agents of imperialism and domestic reaction and by expanding and deepening Iran's relations with those countries that persistently pursue anti-imperialist policies on the international scene.

PRINCESS ASHRAF, PRINCE REZA PLANNING KHOMEYNI OVERTHROW

LD032330 Moscow TASS in English 2120 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] London, 3 August, TASS--Iranian counter-revolution with active assistance of its American, Israeli and Egyptian supporters is invigorating efforts aimed at overthrowing the present regime in Iran. As is reported by the newspaper SUNDAY TIMES with reference to the circles close to sister of the former shah, Princess Ashraf, a week ago had a secret meeting in Cairo with one of the leaders of the Iranain counter-revolution, Oveyssi, called "the butcher of Tehran" for brutal repressions against opponents of the shah's regime. A number of high-placed officers, closely linked with Oveyssi, are known to have been arrested in Iran on charges of involvement in the recent attempt of a state coup d'etat, arranged by supporters of former Prime Minister Bakhtiar.

The newspaper writes that discussed during the meeting was the plan of preparations for a new military coup which envisages the simultaneous action of former Iranian servicemen, who fled from the country, and also counter-revolutionary elements at the Navy and Air Force of Iran. The coup is planned to be effected before October 31, this year, when Prince Reza, the elder son of the former shah, comes of age and will be able theoretically to claim the throne.

The SUNDAY TIMES writes that Princess Ashraf is ready to spend on preparations for a coup a considerable part of the wealth the shah plundered, which fell into her hands, and she now has about a thousand million dollars.

In well-informed circles it is noted that Ashraf maintains close links with former men of the shah's secret police SAVAK, who fled to Israel. Together with the Israeli intelligence service she is forming out of them subversive groups to be sent to Iran with a view to restore a pro-American regime there.

New York, 3 August, TASS--First cousin of the former shah, Princess Shafiq, has said in an interview to a UPI correspondent that "Crown" Prince Reza "is fully determined" to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeyni and to restore monarchy in Iran, thereby discharging "the shah's dying wish." The princess has said that Reza hopes to return to Iran as soon as possible as "a new shah."

ADEN RADIO SCORES U.S., PAKISTANI POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

LD031913 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Aden, August 3, TASS--Radio Aden has broadcast a commentary strongly criticising the policy of the United States and Pakistan towards Afghanistan.

For more than six months now, the commentary runs, ideological services of the United States intensively speculate on events in Afghanistan. Washington poses as "defender of the people of Afghanistan" and of the "Islamic religion." Meanwhile, the U.S. propaganda bypasses in silence the crimes committed in Afghanistan by counter-revolutionary gangs which are formed, trained and armed with American money and then sent into the territory of Democratic Afghanistan. American newspapers do not write about looting, violence and killings of peaceful Afghan civilians by these saboteurs. Neither do they write about mass poisoning of school children, nor about other criminal deeds perpetrated with the approval of the United States towards people who profess Islam.

By the example of Pakistan it is clearly seen what means for the rank-and file people the country's being drawn into provocative plans to stifle the Afghan revolution, the plans which are disguised by Washington's demagogic slogans about "defence of Islam", militarisation of Pakistan's economy, the growth of military expenditures which leads to further impoverishment of the working people, the ruthless suppression of elementary civil liberties--all this is a direct consequence of Pakistan's participation in foreign-policy ventures under the signboard of "assistance to the brothers in religion."

Not only honest Afghans, who accept wholeheartedly the course of social progressive changes and who do not wish a recurrence of the old feudal order, but also rank-and-file Pakistanis suffer from the Afghan counter-revolutionary scum. Having forgotten the prescriptions of the Koran to respect alien laws, Afghan bandits who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, now more frequently take up arms trying to resolve conflicts with local residents through force. The situation is particularly tense in the Province of Baluchistan where Afghan "refugees" are trying in a number of areas to seize by force from the local residents pasture lands and water sources. In the middle of last month there were major clashes between Afghan counter-revolutionaries and local residents, with arms used by both sides.

The problem of Afghan "refugees" becomes a serious destabilising factor of political life of Pakistan. Armed clashes are the result of short-sighted policy of the Ziaul Haq administration which intensifies hostile actions against Afghanistan in the hope to get a still greater economic and military aid from the United States, China and the reactionary Arab regimes, the Radio Aden commentary stressed in conclusion.

ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER CITED ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD012024 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 August, TASS--"The build-up of the military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean and in the area of the Horn of Africa greatly imperils peace and security of peoples and is aimed at interference into internal affairs of states of the region," said Foreign Minister of Ethiopia Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.

Speaking here today upon his return from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, he emphasized that the designs of American imperialism are a cause of serious concern and anxiety of the progressive countries, incouding Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, which in the course of the negotiations in Aden discussed in detail the obtaining situation and agreed upon a common stand at future international meetings and conferences.

The minister said he had conveyed a personal message from chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, Chairman of the Commission on Forming the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam to President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and brought with him a reply message.

Questions of consolidation of bilateral relations and also hostile policy of a number of countries of the region, who act in collusion with imperialism, were discussed at the meetings and conversations that were held, he said.

TANOV ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN ETHIOPIAN AFFAIRS

LD012152 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] At the Ethiopian Government's request, the U.S. ambassador, Frederic Chapin, has been recalled from that country. A spokesman for the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry has said this step was prompted by the continuing U.S. interference in the nation's internal affairs. Georgiy Tanov now comments:

The radical social and economic reforms in Ethiopia are a major source of annoyance for Washington. Not long ago Ethiopia was the key U.S. base on the continent besides South Africa. The Americans made no secret of that. In the first place Ethiopia is extremely important strategically, being situated on the crossroads of Africa and the Middle and Near East. Secondly, Addis Ababa houses the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity and other pan-African institutions.

It isn't accidental that the notorious Edward Korry, the U.S. ambassador to imperial Ethiopia, was in charge of all diplomatic and intelligence networks of the United States in Africa.

At one point the Ethiopian Government took a number of steps to consolidate its security. It expelled the most active members of the American Central Intelligence Agency who posed as journalists and teachers, and closed the U.S. military radio communications center in Eritrea.

The hard-earned victory won by the Ethiopian people in their war against Somali invaders and Eritrean separatists has shown that those were very timely steps.

Washington's interference in Ethiopia's internal affairs isn't the only example of the State Department's approach to U.S.-African relations. The 1961 murder of Patrice Lumumba by U.S. agents signified the active cooperation between U.S. diplomats and CIA agents in Africa. The U.S. military department, the Pentagon, has been increasingly getting involved in this cooperation. Ethiopia's Foreign Ministry spokesman has said with reference to the recall of the U.S. ambassador that U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean is dangerous and provocative, and runs counter to the resolutions on demilitarizing the Indian Ocean are issued by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the nonaligned movement. The Pentagon's impudent striving to establish permanent bases in Somalia and Kenya can't but give rise to serious concern in Ethiopia and other African nations.

Some African countries, consciously or automatically, are getting involved in dangerous military machinations staged by U.S. imperialist circles. Washington already has the strongholds, the South African and the Isreali-Egyptian, in the vast Afro-Arab region. Now it is trying to get hold of the area in between these two (?friends) and, as can be seen from the statement of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry, U.S. diplomats in Africa are beginning to play an increasingly more active role in this.

KOTOV COMMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS FOR U.S. BASES IN SOMALIA

LD021338 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1500 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] According to the New York TIMES, U.S.-Somali talks on the United States being allowed the use of military facilities in Somalia are nearing their conclusion. All that now remains is to iron out minor differences of opinion and sign the agreement.

Commenting on this, our commentator Andrey Kotov says the U.S. Somali talks come at a time of U.S. military expansion in the Indian Ocean. U.S. policy on this is an open secret--it is to cow the people of the region and frustrate their progressive policies.

The Pentagon sets great value on having a foothold in the Horn of Africa, since the Horn is of strategic importance to the northwest Indian Ocean region. U.S. military commanders believe the Somali coast will be an easy springboard for attacks on countries in the Middle East, Near East and northeast Africa.

Somali leaders are trying to profit from this, even though they are clearly aware of why the United States wants bases in Somalia. According to several U.S. newspapers, Mogadishu has asked Washington for nearly $2 billion in return for bases in Somalia. One billion of this sum would be spent on the military hardware Somalia wants to acquire from America. Why Somalia should want such large quantities of arms from the United States is doubtful, since no one is endangering Somalia's security or sovereignty.

Another question is this: How can one trust the many statements by Somali leaders against imperialism and in support of liberation movements and other progressive forces? Furthermore, Somalia has on several occasions declared its support for the struggle to strengthen peace and security for all peoples. That the Somali leaders are ready to bow to American wishes is a clear sign that Somalia is preparing completely to abandon the principles on which its foreign policy is allegedly based. There is no doubt that the implementation of such a new policy would exclude Somalis from the struggle against imperialism.

U.S. PLANS 'TO INTERFERE' IN EL SALVADOR REPORTED

LD031200 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 3 Aug 80

[Text] Panama, August 3, TASS--According to information reaching here, the United States is concentrating in Panamanian territory U.S. Marine units which the Pentagon intends to use for transfer to El Salvador. The operation worked out by the U.S. military envisages the concentration of U.S. naval forces near the coast of El Salvador for the support of the action.

Exercises of a big U.S. naval force began near the shores of Colombia. The aim of the exercises, as is maintained here, is to support the planned invasion of El Salvador and to intimidate Latin American countries. The U.S. military intend to use the internal events in El Salvador and the provoked incidents there as a plea for an armed interference in the affairs of that country.

EX-MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. INFLUENCE IN EL SALVADOR

LD021041 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, August 2, TASS--36 U.S. military advisers are supervising the punitive operations of the forces of the Salvador junta against the people's forces, said Hector Dada, prominent political figure former foreign minister of Salvador. He spoke at a seminar in the Mexican town of Quanejuato on questions of relations between the United States and Latin America.

Hector Dada said the Government of Salvador is fully controlled by the Embassy of the United States and the army command.

Touching upon the tactic of the Salvador military in the struggle against the popular masses he stressed that it resembles the methods that were used by the Pentagon in Vietnam. Just as U.S. punitives, their followers in Salvador are trying to herd population of whole districts into "strategic villages", are destroying all populated localities of vast areas.

DELEGATION ATTENDS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT'S INAUGURATION

LD301404 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 30 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, July 30, TASS-- Peruvian President F. Belaunde Terry received a delegation from the Soviet Union headed by Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Georgadze which participated in the president's assumption of office ceremony.

The head of the Soviet delegation transmitted to F. Belaunde Terry a personal message from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. They held a meeting in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Upon completion of the talk, the Perusivan president made a statement for the press. "For me," he said, "it is a great honour to receive a Soviet delegation that has arrived in Peru on the occasion of the president's assumption of office. This confirms the respect which the Soviet Union feels for the Republic of Peru. I transmit my most cordial greetings to the government and the peoples of the Soviet Union."

BREZHNEV, OTHER LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN TSITSIN

LD311149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 80 p 3

[Obituary of "Academician Nikolay Vasilyevich Tsitsin"]

[Excerpts] Soviet science has suffered a severe loss. Academician Nikolay Vasilyevich Tsitsin, the outstanding scientist and organizer of Soviet science, member of the CPSU, twice hero of socialist labor, holder of Lenin and State prizes and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences main botanical gardens, died on 17 July 1980 in his 83d year.

N.V. Tsitsin made a great contribution to the development of Soviet biological science. His research in the sphere of genetics and selection met with wide international recognition.

[Signed] L.I. Brezhnev, Yu. V. Andropov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, D.A. Kunayev, A. Ya. Pepshe, G.V. Romanov, M.A. Suslov, N.A. Tikhonov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, G.A. Aliyev, M.S. Gorbachev, P.N. Demichev, V.V. Kuznetsov, P.M. Masherov, B.N. Ponomarev, Sh. R. Rashidov, M.S. Solometsev, E.A. Shevardnadze, I.V. Kapitonov, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, K.V. Rusakov, G.F. Sizov, Z.N. Nuriyev, A.P. Aleksandrov, G. I. Marchuk, S.P. Trapeznikov, V.A. Karlov, Mm. P. Georgadze, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye. P. Velikhov, Yu. A. Ovchinnikov, A.V. Sidorenko, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, B.N. Petrov, V.A. Koptyug, G.K. Skrayabin, S.G. Shcherbakov, V.K. Kesyats, B.V. Petrovskiy, N.N. Blokhin, V.I. Konotop, V.N. Makeyev, V.F. Promyslov, Ye. I. Chazov, M.S. Gilyarov, A.A. Bayev, P.G. Kostyuk, P.P. Vavilov, D.K. Belyayev, N.P. Dubinin, A.L. Kursanov, V.N. Remeslov, V.A. Engelgardt, L.M. Leonov, L.N. Andreyev, P.I. Lapin.

Gorbachev, Zimyanin at Funeral

LD311019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 6

[TASS report: "On the Last Journey"]

[Text] On 22 July Moscow accompanied Academician Nikolay Vasilyevich Tsitsin, eminent scientist and organizer of Soviet science, twice hero of socialist labor, winner of Lenin and State prizes and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences main botanical garden, on his final journey.

The conference hall of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was decked in mourning. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was covered with flowers and many wreaths.

The funeral vigil was kept by Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and M.V. Zimyanin; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; executives of the CPSU Central Committee and a number of ministries and departments, eminent scientists and public representatives.

A funeral ceremony was held at Movodevichye Cemetery, where N.V. Tsitsin was buried.

ALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT AT AZERBAIJAN PARTY AKTIV MEETING

LD311537 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Jul 80 pp 1-4

[Text of report by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at 11 July republic party aktiv meeting: "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum and the Tasks of the Azerbaijan Party Organization in Fulfilling its Decisions and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in Worthily Greeting the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpt] IV.

Comrades! as already stated, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum examined the question of the international situation and the foreign policy activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and put forward specific, constructive measures aimed at preserving and strengthening peace.

The Central Committee plenum pointed out that an improvement in the international situation was achieved in the seventies as a result, above all, of the multifaceted and vigorous activities of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community founded on the socialist countries' constantly growing economic and defense might. In the process of detente peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems strengthened and began to be filled with concrete economic and political content, a manifest diminution of the cold war became apparent, and more favorable objective preconditions were created for resolving vexed issues and international conflicts by means of a just peaceful settlement.

Recently, however, seeking to slow down the objective process of the world's renewal, imperialist forces, leaders of the NATO military bloc and the United States, above all, have been pursuing a policy of stepping up the arms race, of mounting provocation against socialist and other independent states, and of NATO militarist activeness. The partnership between imperialism and Chinese hegemonism is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics.

The adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices, the imperialist circles' pursuit of the chimera of military superiority, the intensification of the arms race, provocations, the creation of dangerous hotbeds of tension--such is the foreign policy practice of the enemies of peace, complicating and worsening the international situation.

Under these conditions the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principledness and are consistently upholding and implementing a policy of preserving peace and ensuring the Soviet people's security and international security as a whole. The party, the CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution points out, will continue unswervingly to follow the policy of the 24th and 25th congresses of strengthening the socialist states' fraternal alliance in every possible way, of supporting the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, of peaceful coexistence, of curbing the arms race, of preserving and developing international detente and of mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, social and cultural spheres. At the same time the plenum pointed out that the intrigues of imperialism and other enemies of peace demand constant vigilance and all possible strengthening of our state's defense capability. While not letting itself be provoked, at the same time the Soviet leadership deals a resolute rebuff to imperialist pretensions.

The cause of peace and progress is reliably served by the further deepening of the socialist countries' cooperation in the political, economic, defense and other spheres and by the constructive activities of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The documents adopted at this May's Warsaw conference of the Warsaw states' Political Consultative Committee contain a program of measures to liquidate hotbeds of tension and trends in international development which are dangerous to all peoples and put forward proposals on convening a conference of states at the highest level.

On the basis of a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the international situation the CPSU Central Committee plenum indicated real ways and opportunities to avert the threat of world thermonuclear conflict and ensure states' peaceful coexistence. Talks founded on strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security are a very important means of resolving this global task.

This viewpoint meets with understanding and is winning supporters among statesmen of Western countries. This is evidenced by the meetings and talks which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had in May and June of this year with President V. Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The plenum entrusted the Central Committee Politburo with unswervingly continuing the policy of strengthening the socialist states' fraternal alliance in every possible way, supporting the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence and curbing the arms race.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet Union's Foreign Policy" has elicited a very broad response in the countries of all continents. World public opinion, all our world's progressive forces, the press, statesmen and politicans regard the peace initiatives contained in them as graphically attesting to the unbending determination of the CPSU and the Soviet state to preserve detente and everything good that came out of the seventies, to support the peoples' right to free and independent development and to safeguard and strengthen peace.

The wise peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state strengthens the peoples' confidence that it is not only essential but also possible to frustrate imperialism's dangerous plans, to advance detente and to uphold peace on earth! "V. I. Lenin raised the banner of peace and cooperation among the peoples," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the plenum. "We will be true to that banner." And Soviet communists take legitimate pride in our party's loyalty to the Leninist banner of peace and assure progressive mankind that the great Soviet power will continue marching in the vanguard of the struggle for a world without wars or violence.

The working people of Azerbaijan, like all Soviet people, fully approve and wholeheartedly support the principled peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the measures to defend our motherland and to ensure its security. It was with confidence in a bright future and with a feeling of pride in our party that they perceived the words spoken at the plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the effect that we will continue to spare no effort to preserve detente and to achieve a shift toward disarmament.

The working people of Azerbaijan see it as their patriotic duty to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might by their selfless labor and by successfully fulfilling the plans of the 10th 5-Year Plan and its concluding year and to rally more closely around the Communist Party. They are valiantly fulfilling this duty of theirs!

V.

Comrades! The preparations for the upcoming congress now determine the entire content of party organizational work. In accordance with the tradition which has evolved in our party, each new congress is preceded by report and election meetings, conferences and congresses at all party levels from bottom to top. They will be held in primary party organizations in September-November, and in rayon, city and oblast party organizations in November-December 1980. An Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum will be held today to adopt a resolution on convening the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his report at the Central Committee plenum that "...the report and election campaign on the eve of a congress is a special time in the life of the party, a highly crucial time."

The upcoming reports and elections of leading party organs are of special significance. They are taking place at a very crucial stage, when our party and people are working persistently on the successful fulfillment of the plans for the concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. This predetermines to a decisive degree the basic content and chief thrust of the report and election campaign in party organizations. It must be conducted in close association with the resolution of key tasks of economic and sociopolitical activity, at a high organizational and political level, with strict observance of internal party democracy and the Leninist norms of party life, in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency and principledness.

Reports and elections in party organizations must be an effective means of improving party leadership of the economy and culture and of improving organizational, mass political and ideological work.

All party organizational work must be directed toward mobilizing working people to successfully fulfill their plans and socialist pledges and toward widely disseminating progressive experience and new and creative initiatives. It must ensure a high ideological, political and organizational standard of preparation for the 26th party congress.

The practical activity of the republic party organization in recent years has been characterized by steady growth in the standard of leadership of soviet and economic organs and public organizations, by the improvement of work style and methods and by the ensuring of the vanguard role of the more than 326,000-strong army of Azerbaijan communists in the struggle for the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges. The activities of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have become more pithy and effective and are characterized today by greater purposefulness and businesslike efficiency. Over the period since the 25th CPSU Congress the Azerbaijan party organization has accumulated rich experience which during the report and election campaign should be comprehensively analyzed and generalized for use in practical work.

The multifacted activities of party organizations in fulfilling the 25th party congress decisions have become for the republic's communists a real school of ideological and moral tempering and of the Leninist style of party work. The sociopolitical and labor activeness of party members and candidate members has increased considerably. The overwhelming majority of them are marching in the vanguard of the socialist competition and setting models of a communist attitude toward labor. Many party organizations are waging a keen, implacable struggle against various kinds of negative phenomena, violations of the norms of party discipline and morality and instances of red tape and mismanagement, and criticism of those who are irresponsible and indifferent to the common cause has become more concrete and effective. Principledness and high mutual exactingness and increasingly becoming the norm for relations in primary party organizations.

The Azerbaijan party organization's great ideological and moral potential is convincingly evidenced by the uncompromising struggle against opponents of communist morality and against all negative phenomena which is being waged in the republic on a broad front. Communists and the public know well the sharpness and exactness with which the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee approaches any instances of officials' abusing their official position, of protectionism and bribery and other negative manifestations, particularly on the part of party, soviet and economic executives.

This policy and the resolute struggle against violations of the norms of party life and socialist intercourse will be continued just as uncompromisingly as hitherto. The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau recently expelled Comrade Safarov from the party and dismissed him from his post as chairman of the republic committee of the Trade Union of Oil and Gas Industry Workers for misuse of office and unworthy conduct. While holding the responsible post of chairman of the Kirovabad Gorispolkom in 1970-1977, Safarov committed numerous abuses and distortions of cadre policy, helped to promote people to leading posts on the basis of friendship, personal devotion and kinship, protected dubious and unscrupulous people, grossly violated housing legislation and took an irresponsible attitude toward his official duties, to the detriment of which he was concerned only for his personal well-being. And A. Safarov did not alter his work style and behavior in the post of chairman of the republic committee of the Trade Union of Oil and Gas Industry Workers, where he also took an irresponsible attitude to his duties, displayed immodesty and committed abuses.

Another former executive--Comrade Abdullayev, who held the post of republic deputy minister of housing and municipal services--suffers the same vices. The Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission expelled Abdullayev from the party for serious shortcomings in his work, abuses of his official position, violations of the party principles of selecting, placing and training cadres, deviations from the norms of communist morality and involvement in deals to buy and sell motor vehicles of the 26 Baku commissars bureau.

A few months ago the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee dismissed Comrade Sadykhov from his post as chief of the Main Administration of Interkolkhoz Construction and strictly reprimanded him, with an entry in his report card, for the abuses committed, for private ownership tendencies and for building a private dacha with resources and funds belonging to the organization under his command.

The facts cited attest that we still encounter serious abuses on the part of officials whose conduct is distinguished by self-interest, scorn for their party duty and loss of elementary civic conscience. I wish to draw attention to a characteristic feature of the decision adopted regarding Safarov. For he was punished chiefly for unworthy actions committed in 1970-1977, while chairman of the Kirovabad Gorispolkom. The fact that Safarov works badly and commits serious errors in his personal conduct had been pointed out in the past by the former first secretary of the Kirovabad Gorkom. And Safarov personally had received repeated warnings. But measures were not taken, and he continued to flout the norms of our life and to abuse his official positions.

Safarov enjoys friendly, close relations with certain leading workers in the republic, to whom he toadies, apparently counting on their support. Unfortunately, none of them, knowing that Safarov is a dishonest man who plainly lives beyond his means, stopped him and so did him a disservice.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee once again reminds you that it will institute stern proceedings against anyone who, despite the position he holds, deviates from the principles of our morality. We will sternly punish anyone, regardless of when and where he committed his crime. Sooner or later he will answer to the party.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee considers it necessary to emphasize once again the responsibility of party organizations and committees for the actions of every communist. Any abuse is a great evil which must be indefatigably extricated by mercilessly exposing all its vectors and bringing them out into the open. And the inevitability of punishment and of party and moral censure and condemnation is an effective, sharp weapon in the struggle which we are waging. Only such a consistent position can yield positive results.

Meanwhile, a number of party committees make poor use of possibilities for further activating and enhancing the militant capacity of primary party organizations, do little to help them improve the placing of communists in decisive production sectors or the mobilization of labor collectives to utilize reserves, do not always organize their work in the spirit of today's high demands and allow a discrepancy between the level of the tasks facing them and the organization of their fulfillment. Instead of concrete organizational and political work, individual party committees expend effort on holding numerous conferences and meetings and on preparing and adopting a large number of decisions, a considerable proportion of which are of a general nature and are not fulfilled.

All aspects of party organizational work and problems of internal party life must be subjected to comprehensive examination at report and election party meetings and conferences. Special attention is demanded, in particular, by questions of improving the selection and training of cadres, their training and retraining, improving organization and verifying the execution of party directives and of one's own decisions.

In this connection I wish to emphasize the great significance of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Control and Verification of Execution in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry," which is aimed at further increasing responsibility in all links of the national economy.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee has studied the state of executive discipline in the republic's ministries and departments and in a number of party and soviet organs. Analysis showed that many of them lack an efficient control system and that the work of apparatuses lacks proper businesslike efficiency and purposefulness. Primary party organizations do not make full use of the right of control over the fulfillment of party and government decisions by appropriate establishments and seldom hear reports by economic leaders and communists on the fulfillment of their official duties and of the requirements of the CPSU rules.

We have adopted an appropriate resolution on this question and determined the tasks of party committees, soviet ispolkoms, ministries and departments connected with stepping up control and verification of execution and improving the activities of the state apparatus in fulfilling party and government directives. These questions must definitely be raised at report and election meetings.

Criticism and self-criticism was, is and always will be the basis of communists' businesslike discussion of urgent problems and current issues. It is the task of party organizations to develop principled and constructive criticism still more widely during the preparations for the congress and to demand of every member of the collective a self-critical approach to the results of his work.

The suggestions and criticisms made by communists in the course of reports and elections must be reflected in meeting and conference decisions and become the basis for eliminating the shortcomings and omissions revealed and for improving organizational and ideological work. All suggestions and remarks by party members and candidate members should be generalized and have effective measures taken on them in good time, and the party aktiv and all communists should subsequently be informed regularly about progress in fulfilling criticisms and the decisions of report and election meetings and conferences.

Questions of improving the work of trade, public catering and consumer services enterprises, city transport, housing and municipal services, public health establishments and the entire services sphere require very serious, principled discussion. There are, as is known, many shortcomings in it, and communists are obliged to take on themselves the brunt of the struggle to overcome them and to liquidate all negative phenomena.

A conference took place recently at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee at which serious omissions and violations were revealed in the work of enterprises and establishments which are called upon to serve the working people and to see to their needs. We have taken specific measures and strictly warned the guilty parties. The situation has begun to improve. We are far from thinking that all is well now, but there has been some improvement and it is necessary to consolidate and develop what has been achieved. But why did the leaders of Baku and other cities and of the appropriate ministries and departments not take the same measures in good time themselves? Surely the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee does not have to intercede every time? Evidently all is not well with certain leaders and their sense of personal responsibility. It is the daily duty of party committees to tackle questions of the work of the services sphere, strictly to control it and at the same time to help in its activities.

During the reports and elections great attention must be devoted to further improving the qualitative composition of party committees and to promoting to leadership positions politically mature, active national economic specialists with experience of working with people. Special attention should be devoted to promoting young people and women. The election of the most authoritative communists employed in decisive sectors of production, science and culture and of progressive workers and kolkhoz members onto elected party organs will help to strengthen them.

Azerbaijan CP Central Committee sections should give practical assistance to obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms and primary party organizations in preparing and holding report and election meetings and party conferences and should take an active part in their work.

Comrades! The guidelines put forward by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum demand the activation of all means of ideological influence and their efficient use in mobilizing the masses to realize the set tasks. A further united political day--a Lenin Friday--will be devoted to the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum. A model list of subjects for speeches has been published to assist the organizers of the political day and of sociopolitical readings, report givers, lecturers, propagandists, political information workers and agitators.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, guided by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches, shows constant concern for raising the effectiveness of ideological and political education work. In recent years we have boosted its standard, brought it closer to life, stepped up our propaganda and agitation and improved its effectiveness. Obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, primary party organizations and creative unions have begun tackling ideological questions in greater depth and comprehensively. Trade unions and the Komsomol have joined in this work more actively. In fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the recommendations of the all-union science and practice conference on moral education and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee resolution on its results, the republic's party organizations have formulated measures aimed at improving ideological educational work and are implementing comprehensive plans for the working people's communist education in practice. The ideological commissions which have now been set up under every gorkom and raykom are urged to play a useful role in this matter.

At the same time, in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum, all ideological and political education work in the period of preparation for the 26th party congress must be raised to a higher level. The most important thing now is to convey to every working person the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and to mobilize all communists and non-party people for their practical realization. Our propagandists and agitators, lecturers and political information workers are called upon to shed clear and convincing light on the titanic activities of the Communist Party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In lectures, reports and talks it is necessary comprehensively to illumine the tremendous work of the party and the people in the practical implementation of the historic 25th CPSU Congress decisions and our achievements in economic and cultural development.

It is necessary to propagandize our successes and explain the tasks for the future in an intelligible and simple manner, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, so that the speeches of propagandists and agitators arouse in Soviet people a sense of everyone's involvement in the people's great achievements and inspire working people to struggle selflessly to fulfill the plans for the country's further socioeconomic development.

The press, radio and television are called upon to give comprehensive coverage to the preparations for the congress. Guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, our ideological establishments and agitprop organs must more actively expose bottlenecks, shortcomings and omissions, particularly in sectors such as capital construction, social livestock raising and trade and consumer services. They must expose negative phenomena more energetically, come out boldly and decisively against conservatism and backwardness, extravagance and mismanagement, assert the lofty principles of communist morality and the Soviet way of life and promote its introduction. The present stage is witnessing a particular increase in the significance of the activities of the press, radio and television in generalizing, disseminating and propagandizing experience of party organizational, economic and ideological education work and the progressive experience of production innovators. Agitprop work must promote the further, still broader development of the socialist competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress.

One of the most important tasks of agitation and propaganda work is to explain the international situation and the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, which profoundly expresses the nature of the socialist social system. Greater energy must be shown in exposing the U.S. adventurist course as the main source of tension and threat to peace, and to exposing NATO's militarist activeness and the Beijing leaders' subversive actions against the forces of peace and progress.

Mass news and propaganda organs must wage an offensive ideological struggle against the class enemy's fabrications and cover negative trends in international relations in indissoluble linkage with the exposure of the exploiter social system's reactionary nature. This direction of ideological work must serve more fully the cause of educating the masses in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, pride in the socialist homeland and loyalty to their international duty to progressive mankind.

In the course of the preparations for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan CP and in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work," the republic's party organization has been enriched with the new experience of ideological work. By utilizing this experience and improving the forms and means of communist education it is necessary to increase the militancy and effectiveness of propaganda and agitation and to subordinate all ideological work to mobilizing the working people to fulfill the responsible tasks of communist building and fittingly greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

According to our party's wonderful tradition, the preparations for the party congress are transformed into a nationwide concern. The great unity of party and people which is the most important component of our society's might is manifested still more clearly in this period. Our republic's working people are seeking to mark the 26th CPSU Congress with glorious deeds, shock labor and socialist competition on a mighty scale. Competition is expanding in enterprises, on kolkhozes, on construction sites, in scientific institutes and in the services sphere. And there is no more important task for all party organizations than to actively support the masses' creative impulse and develop the people's initiative in every possible way. Each day bringing us closer to the party congress must be marked by new achievements in resolving economic and social tasks.

The communists and all the people of Soviet Azerbaijan assure the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that our republic, which has been traveling beneath the banner of Great October for more than 60 years now, will greet the next party congress with shock labor, great organization, the broad development of initiative and creativity and the scaling of new heights of communist creative work.

(Comrade G.A. Aliyev's report was heard with close attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.)

ALIYEV SPEAKS ON TASKS OF HIGHER EDUCATION 'ESTABLISHMENTS'

LD040843 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 18 July, 1980, front-pages a 2,000-word AZERINFORM report entitled "An Important Step in the Life of Higher Education: Conference at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee" on a 16 July conference on the progress of preparations for the 1980 VUZ entrance examinations held at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. A large part of the report is devoted to an account of the speech at the conference by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. In his report Aliyev said that the entire activity of higher education establishments must now be directed toward implementing the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum decisions and giving a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress. The successful holding of the 1980 entrance examinations would be an important stage in preparing VUZes for the next party congress. Aliyev spoke of the need to treat each VUZ candidate fairly and kindly and also of the need to root out corruption among VUZ teachers and examiners. He also spoke of the question of sending young people to study in Moscow and Leningrad and of increasing the number of young people from rural areas of Azerbaijan who apply for entry to VUZes.

MASHEROV SPEECH AT VILNYUS 12 JULY CEREMONY REPORTED

LD311021 [Editorial Report] Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian on 13 July, 1980, publishes on page 5 the 800-word text of the speech delivered by P.M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, at the 12 July Vilnyus ceremonial session of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 40th anniversary of the restoration of Soviet power in Lithuania. Masherov praises the Lithuanian people's achievements, congratulates them on the anniversary, and highlights the friendship of the Lithuanian and Belorussian peoples.

KIRGIZ 17 JUL AKTIV MEETING DISCUSSES CADRE WORK

LD310753 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 18 Jul 80 p 1

[KIRTAG report: "Improving Cadre Work"]

[Text] The condition of and measures for improving work with cadres in the light of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 20th Kirgiz CP Central Committee Plenum demands were discussed at the republic's internal affairs organs aktiv meeting held in Frunze on 17 July.

A.K. Gabidulin, Kirgiz minister of internal affairs, delivered the report.

K. Ye. Fomichenko, second secretary of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Taking part in the work of the meeting were B.F. Zubkov, main inspector of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Cadre Administration; D. Abakirov, deputy chief of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; M.L. Demichev, Kirgiz SSR prosecutor; and executives of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers.

BOOK ON 'PARTY BUILDING IN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' REVIEWED

LD011505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Professor V. Shapko book review: "Generalizing Experience"]

[Text] The natural factor of gradual rapprochement between the socialist community countries is characteristic of the contemporary development of world socialism. Actively influencing this process by their internationalist policy, the fraternal states' communist and workers parties are coordinating their multifaceted activity increasingly closely. They enrich the joint experience of party building, which is a common possession, and together create the conditions for the successful implementation of the leading and directing role in society. The book "Party Building in the Socialist Countries" [Partiynoye Stroitelstvo V Sotsialisticheskikh Stranakh], (directions, forms and methods of the communist and workers parties' leading activity. Moscow. Political Literature Publishing House. 1980), prepared by an authors' collective from the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, is devoted to generalizing this experience.

The book begins by examining a number of problems of methodology revealed in Marxist-Leninist party studies. On the primary level this is an analysis of the historical prerequisites and objective and subjective factors governing the implementation of the Communist Party's leading role and the basis of the international nature of the basic principles of party building in different countries. Also shown in detail is the correlation between the general and the particular in the fraternal parties' life. In this respect it notes that, taking most careful account of specific national conditions, each party acts in accordance with a single common natural law which governs the development of the detachments of the world communist movement.

A theoretical grasp of these questions has made it possible to outline the points of departure for objective research into the practice of party leadership of society in the countries of socialism. On the basis of concrete analysis of policy documents and party congress decisions, the purposeful creative activity of the ruling communist and workers parties is illuminated.

Its central direction is the elaboration of a scientifically based political line which defines the main tasks and prospects for socialist and communist building. The authors note the exceptional significance of such a strategic direction under conditions where many countries in our community have created the bases of socialism, while in the Soviet Union a developed socialist society has already been built. Now, at the beginning of the eighties, this direction is being continued and developed in new political concepts and aims formulated by the fraternal parties' regular congresses.

The book pays great attention to the issue of cadre policy and verification of the fulfillment of decisions made. The authors show how these most important links in organizational work are used by the fraternal parties with the aim of successfully implementing the political policy outlined.

Nowadays, the role of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties as the nucleus of society's political system is increasing. By their example of democracy organized intraparty life, and multifaceted leading activity they exert a wholesome influence on improving the socialist state system and on the entire sociopolitical life of their countries. And it is notable that the book gives a developed exposition of this important direction of work.

The concrete forms of reciprocal relations between the parties and other elements of the political system in various countries are revealed in extensive factual material. Even with all the diversity of these forms, the authors note, recognition of the Marxist-Leninist working class vanguard's leading role by all mass organizations and movements and, under multiparty conditions, by all the nonproletarian parties remains an immutable reality of social development under socialism. Communist Party leadership is the vital basis of the new sociopolitical system ensuring the strength and dynamism of the political system, unity and coordination in the activity of state and social organizations and the full realization of the advantages of socialist democracy.

The economy is the most important sphere of party leadership in the countries of socialism. And it is quite natural that this side of the fraternal parties' activity should also occupy a considerable place in the book. There is a broad expose of the political decisions and initiatives connected with the formulation of economic policy, with improving planning and administration of the economy, and with the development and deepening of socialist economic integration. The methods by which party organizations lead the various links of social production are examined in detail.

Discussing the further increase of the sociopolitical activeness of millions of working people in all spheres of life, the monograph's authors show the tremendous scope of not only the party's organizational work but also its ideological work. The book reflects the broad compass of avenues for improving the working people's education in the countries of socialism. They include the Marxist-Leninist education of communists and nonparty people, agitation and propaganda work, control of the mass information media and the development of science and culture. Major attention is paid to the struggle against bourgeois ideology and revisionism.

Such a copious work of research on many levels will undoubtedly interest Soviet and foreign readers. The book gives a graphic picture of the all-round experience built up by communists in the countries of socialism, and of the international cooperation among the fraternal parties directing the tremendous work of creating a new society.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 1-2 AUG

LD030224 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1-2 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

1 August

In Altayskiy Kray's foothill and eastern zones reaping of rye has begun which occupies 100,000 hectares here. A good harvest has been grown, with yields of 20 quintels per hectare and more. (0100 GMT)

Ipatovo farmers have fulfilled the plan for sales of grain, having delivered 125,000 tons of high-quality wheat. Over half the grain crops have been cut and threshed in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, and 700,000 tons of grain have been delivered to state stores. (0700 GMT)

The machine operators of Kustanayskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan have begun harvesting winter crops. The reaping of the main crop, spring wheat, which occupies about 3 million hectares in the oblast, will begin in 1 and 1/2 to 2 weeks time. The farms are completing the last preparations for the great harvest work. (0900 GMT)

The first 100,000 tons of grain have been delivered to the state's granaries in Voronezh Oblast. The oblast has pledged in the last year of the 5-year plan to sell the state 1.6 million tons of grain. (1200 GMT)

More than 2 million tons of grain have been delivered to reception points in the Kuban. Specialists are noting the high quality of the grain. Harvesting of cereals began in Belorussia today. The republic's cereal farmers have promised to obtain a yield of 32 quintals per hectare this year. (1900 GMT)

2 August

Pavlodar: A grain growers' rally was held today. This year almost 2 million hectares are sown to grain crops. Specialists say the harvest is good in a majority of rayons. (0100 GMT)

Kazakhstan: 3 million hectares of the 25 million hectares of spring grain crops have been out and threshed by machine. (0500 GMT)

In Orelskaya Oblast grain crops have been stacked up on the first 100,000 hectares, work is being done on winter crops covering over 400,000 hectares. (0700 GMT)

The harvesting of winter wheat is ending in the Crimea. This is the main grain crop of the oblast. This year farms intend to obtain more than 2 million tons of grain. Unprecedented hot weather has speeded up the ripening of grain in Estonia. Mass harvesting of grain crops has begun here a week earlier than usual. A high yield has been grown. (0800 GMT)

A million tons of coarse and succulent fodder has been procured to date by the farms of Omskaya Oblast. Work is being carried out from dawn to dusk. Now the daily growth of procured fodder stands at more than 30,000 tons. (0900 GMT)

Udmurt farmers have started selling grain to the state. All grain receiving enterprises are well-prepared and working around the clock. Drying installations have been reconstructed and equipped with automatic equipment. The farmers have resolved to sell 250,000 tons of grain. (1300 GMT)

FURTHER ON SOVIET-VIETNAMESE SPACE MISSION

Vietnamese Awards to Cosmonauts

LD011442 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Hanoi, August 1, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reported that the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decided to confere the title of Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Viktor Gorbatko, with the presentation of the Gold Star Medal and to cosmonaut-researcher, Hero of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Tuan, with the presentation to him of the second Gold Star Medal. Decrees of acting President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho were adopted in this connection.

These awards are in recognition of the exemplarily performance of the assignments by the cosmonauts during the Soviet-Vietnamese space flight onboard the research orbital complex Saleaayz [as received]--Soyuz and courage and heroism shown during the flight.

Vietnamese Cable to Soviet Leaders

LD011130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] The leaders of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic Comrades Le Duan, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chin and Pham Van Dong have sent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin a telegram which says:

Dear comrades,

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese CP, the National Assembly, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people we send you and through you to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the entire fraternal Soviet people the most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the successful completion of the first joint spaceflight by a citizen of the USSR and a citizen of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

With a feeling of profound pride and joy the Vietnamese people followed attentively the successful launch and docking of the Soyuz-37 spacecraft, piloted by Cosmonauts Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, with the Saluy-6-Soyuz-36 orbiting complex, the conduct of scientific research and experiments aboard the complex, jointly with cosmonauts Popov and Ryumin.

The scientific and technical experiments carried out by the citizens of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the framework of the Intercosmos programme are a new contribution in the sphere of space research for peaceful purposes.

For the Vietnamese people this event is of exceptionally important significance. For the first time in history a citizen of Vietnam, a hero in the war of resistance against the American aggression for national salvation, became a pilot-cosmonaut, and together with a Soviet cosmonaut, brilliantly fulfilled the flight tasks they had been set.

This historic event marks a new stage in the development of relations of great friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries. It is a vivid manifestation of the immense effective aid which the Soviet Union is rendering to Vietnam in a spirit of lofty proletarian internationalism and at the same time demonstrates again the advantage of the socialist system, the great might of the economy and the high level of development of science and technology in the USSR, the bulwark of revolution and peace throughout the world.

We send the cosmonauts who took part in the flight our most cordial congratulations.

On behalf of the Vietnamese CP, the National Assembly, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people we express cordial gratitude to all Soviet cosmonauts, scientists, engineers and technicians, workers and all those who took part in the implementation of this joint flight and created the conditions so that our country could take part in the space research programme. We sincerely wish the Soviet people outstanding successes in the implementation of the grand tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the preparation of the 26th CPSU congress whose convocation is planned for tne beginning of next year, tasks aimed at creating the material and technical base of communism in the Soviet Union and making a large contribution to the maintenance and strengthening of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

With communist greetings,

Le Duan, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong

VNA Correspondent on Launching

OW241842 Hanoi VNA in English 1749 GMT 24 Jul 80

["Vietnamese-Soviet Crew Blasts Off into Space"--VNA headline]

[By VNA Correspondent at Baykonur Cosmodrome]

[Excerpt Hanoi, VNA, July 24--The familiar bus used for the transport of cosmonauts brought the Vietnamese-Soviet international crew to the launching pad.

Sitting beside Pham Tuan, the first Vietnamese spaceman, was V.V. Gorbatko, commander of the Soyuz-37 spaceship, both in their spacesuits.

The bus stopped a few hundred metres from the launching pad.

A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Vice Premier General Vo Nguyen Giap, had been waiting for half an hour with Lieutenant General V.A. Shatalov and Major General A.A. Leonov in charge of the training program, the commanders of the Baykonur Cosmodrome, and a large number of Soviet and Vietnamese journalists.

The two cosmonauts got out of the bus and went up to the leaders, reported on their readiness to fly and pledged to accomplish their tasks.

The representatives of the two countries present at the cosmodrome warmly wished the crew good health, a successful journey and a safe return.

Colonel V.V. Gorbatko and Lieutenant Colonel Pham Tuan were driven to the launching pad.

SOYUZ-371, SALYUT-6 PERFORM REDOCKING MANEUVER

LD012019 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 1 Aug 80

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Redocking of the Soyuz-37 spaceship has been carried out today in accordance with the programme of flight of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-37.

The spaceship Soyuz-37, which brought on board the complex Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan, was docked to the station from the side of its plant compartment. The redocking has been done to release the docking joint located in the plant compartment of Salyut-6 with the aim of holding further transport operations for the supply of the orbital complex with fuel and cargo, which are necessary for the crew's work and life support.

The separation of the spaceship Soyuz-37 and the Salyut-6 station was carried out at 19 hours and 43 minutes of Moscow time. The systems of mutual search and rendezvous of spacecraft were switched on at the pre-set time, after which the station made a 180 degree turn, then the Soyuz-37 spaceship tethered and docked with the Salyut-6 station.

After a check-up of the air tightness of the docking joint, the cosmonauts opened internal hatches and went over into the station.

The crew were acting efficiently and confidently at all stages of restructuring of the orbital complex, and the onboard systems were in perfect order.

The Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin have been working in the near-earth orbit for 115 days now. On the programme of work of the crew tomorrow is the cleaning of the premises of the orbital complex and physical training, the cosmonauts will rest a part of the day. Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.